In the present silver campaign one the stock claims of the white metal advocates is that in India silver furnishes a stable currency. That the neonle of that stable currency. That the people of that country are happy with it; that they are prosperous and getting an increasing share of the world's trade; that while sliver has fallen when measured by gold it has not fallen when measured by other products. The claims cover a wide range and are intended to prove that silver on a strictly silver basis makes an ideal currency for a happy and pros-

people, sliver men have been unfortunate The salver men have been unfortunate in citing Mexico us an example for this country. Mexico lies too near our doors and knowledge of the desperate condition of labor and the middle classes in that backward land is too ensily accessible. India as a guide for America is an equally unfortunate selection. Like every other free silver country it is a land of ignorance, with the great mass of its population in wretched depths of poverty beyond the conception of Americans. For all but the privileged few life is one of enidless struggle for mere existence, and the gaunt specter of famine is ever rendy to stalk through this sore stricken land.

is ever ready to stalk through this sorestricken land.

I. L. Hauser, a tea merchant of Chieags, who has spent the greater part of
the last thirty-five years in India, where
he has a braich house, and is interested
in tea and in several agricultural machines of his own invention adapted to
India, being a close student has made, a
careful study of conditions in that land
and this. Long residence has given him
opportunity to carefully watch the various changes which the past quarter century has brought about. Seated in his
library, surrounded by curios gathered
in a life spent in the Orient and with
official and private publications concerning the country at hand for ready reference, Mr. Hauser talks most entertainingly.

rence, Mr. Hauser talks most entertainingly.

"There is no gold coinage in India. The unit of circulation is the silver rupee, which has no fixed value. Its worth varies from day to day according to the price of bullion or bar silver in the European market. To appreciate the changes in the value of the rupee, its equivalent in American money in 1831 was 55 cents; 52 cents in 1801; 47 cents in 1801. The depreciation in recent years has been rapid: in 1813 worth 31 cents in 1801. The depreciation in recent years has been rapid: in 1803 worth 31 cents and in 1894 only 25 cents.

"The subsidiary coins are anas, 16 being equal to a rupee; pice (copper) 4 equaling an ana; pies, also copper, 12 equaling one ana. The lowest form of currency are cowries, a kind of shell, 3840 being counted as equivalent to a rupee, or 25 cents of our money. These cowries are used by the poorest people to purchase salt, firewood and the barest necessities of life. It is a fixed law in finance that the poorer the people the cheaper the inoney and the smaller the denominations into which that money is divided.

"It is a stock argument among

denominations into which that money is divided.

"It is a stock argument among silver men that the value of silver when measured by all other products has not fallen. This is an assumption that is directly contrary to the facts. In India, a strictly silver using country with no gold coinage, the purchasing power of silver when measured by other products has declined at such a rate as to keep pace with the decline in the value of silver when measured by gold. In other words the purchasing power of the money of India has fluctuated and depreciated according to the changes in the price of silver in London. This fact entirely upsets the claim of the white metal men that silver is a stable money metal and that it is gold that has appreciated instead of silver that has depreciated."

Taking down a large blue bound book

appreciated instead of silver that has de-preciated.

Taking down a large blue bound book entitled 'Prices and Wages," compiled by the Assistant Secretary of State for In-dia and issued by "the Finance and Com-merce Department". Mr. Hauser turned to a series of tables showing the pur-chasing power of the rupee over certain staple products for a long series of years.

"These tables cover every market cen-ter in India and show the arerage pur-chasing power of the rupee in each for many years. Selecting Cawnpore as a typical market it is shown that in 1871 one rupee would purchase 48 points of wheat; in 1881, 40 pounds; in 1892, 28 pounds. Of rice it would buy 34 pounds in 1871, 31 nounds in 1881, 29 rounds

typical market it is shown that in 1871 one ruoce would purchase 48 pounds in 1881, 40 pounds; in 1892, 26 pounds. Of rice it would buy 34 pounds in 1871, 31 pounds in 1881; 22 pounds in 1871, 31 pounds in 1881; 22 pounds in 1871, 36 pounds in 1871, 36 pounds in 1871, 38 pounds in 1871, 40 pounds in 1881; 38 pounds in 1871, 40 pounds in 1881; 38 pounds in 1871, 40 pounds in 1881; 38 pounds in 1891.

"These tables show, and my own personal experience corroborates them, that as the price of silver went down lesser amounts of goods equil be purchased for a rupee. The same result would follow the degrading of our own currency to the silver standard. The great hardship of such a decline in the yalue of money, or what is another way of putting it, such an inflation of prices when measured by a dehased standard of money, is that all prices do not fluctuate in the same proportion, and the wages of labor change but slowly. This makes such fluctuations bear most heavily upon those who are least able to bear such a burden, the people whose daily bread depends upon their daily labor. Their wages, go up slowly if at all, while their necessities of life advance rapidly, making it impossible for them to purchase as much. This has taken population of that unfortunate country are perpetually on the verge of starvation.

"To apprecate the desperate situation of the natives of India and to see how the decline in silver has reduced them to extremities, let us consult this official report and see what it says about wages. It gives the wages per month of able bedied agricultural laborers in United States money at Lucknow as 31.64 in 1871, \$3.29 in 1881, \$1.38 in 1881. With the single exception of Bombar, where the European population is large form a depreciated currency. Let's see how other laborers are doing. Take the following monthly wages, again from this official report, and see how three classes of skilled labor have fared under a depreciated currency.

Skilled laborers seem to have fared le if any better than the lowest grade

of day laborers, and advancing prices and stationary wages are grinding all classes between the upper and lower milistones. By present experience I know that the rate of wages paid on tea plantations in India is practically the same as was in force thirty-one years ago, while the cost of everything the

The Avalanche Published every thursday Orayling, Michigan, Michigan, Michigan, Michigan, Michigan, Michiga

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1896.

laborer has to eat has greatly increased.

"This is one of the beauties of a depreciated silver currency which the white metal advocates fail to point out to our wageworkers when they ask them to vote for silver, yet they are results that will invariably follow any appreciation of the currency, whether in India or the United States.

"If the voters of this country could be made to understand the poverty, squalor and suffering which is calmly accepted in India as a necessary part of existence, and see that these conditions grow worse as their money becomes more and more worthless, the possibility of any sliver votes among workingmen, or among any class outside of those directly interested in silver, would be remote indeed."

VOLUME XVIII.

O. PALMER.

THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

Its Decline is Due to the Introduction of
Labor-Saving Machines.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver have made many disciples in the West because they have told the farmers that the demonetization of silver was the cause of the fall in the price of wheat, and they have said that if silver were restored to its rightful place, in our mometary system the price of wheat would rise to \$1 a bushel or thereabouts. The prevalence of a bellef in this argument is a curious illustration of the willingness of men to accept theories which promise to them what they want even when they have the price of wheat has fallen is to go into his barns and look at his reaping and threshing machines. It is not many years since the first reaper was put on the market, It would do the work of several men and it reduced the cost to the farmer of raising his crop of wheat. Then the reaper and binder was invented and soon came the combination reaper, binder and thresher, which still further reduces the cost of raising his produced on the big Dakota farms for 16 cents a bushel. There is a paragraph going the rounds of, the newspapers this summer describing a combination harvester and thresher, which still further and put it in sacks ready for the market as it noves over the field. As the labor cost of a product fixes its price it was inevitable that the price of wheat should fall when labor saving machinery was used in its cultivation. The Western farmers have welcomed every invention that reduced their labor. They have so for the price of their product down. They seek a remedy now in the free coinage of silver, which would certainly cut the value of cvery dollar in two and leave them in a worse position than that in which they find themselves today. They are just as mistaken as the sawyers of England who burned the first sawmill run, by water power that was set up and hanged the price of their product down. They seek a remedy now in the free coinage of silver, which hey not old would double the price of their product on the making o

THE WONDERFUL BRYAN.

"Who is this Mister Bryan, pa, That some folks call him great?" "He thinks," the father made reply, "That he's a candidate."

'And can you hear them rumble, pa-The wheels of which you speak?'
'They do not rumble much, my son, They are the kind that squeak.'

"And did you see and hear him, pa— This wonder from the West?" "That I did both, my weary look, I fancy, will attest."

"Then tell me of the slivery song.
This warbler has to sing."
"He simply waved his arms and yawped,
But dlurt say a thing."
—Cleveland Leacor.

Who the "Tollers" Are.

Who does Candidate Bryan mean by the "tolling masses," in whose he half he presumes to speak? Does he mean that only tillers of the soil come under that head? Does he mean that the 5,500,000 persons engaged in minufacturing, mining and mechanical industries are not tollers? Does he mean that the 3,300,000 persons engaged in trade and transportation do not helong to that class? Does he mean that the 400,000 teachers in schools and only versities, the 110,000 ministers of the gospel, the 120,000 physicians and surgeons and the multitudes of other persons engaged in professional service in the United States are fot tollers? Does he mean that the 4,300,000 men and women engaged in domestic and personal services are. "plutocrats" and drones? Such is apparently the 3rift and intent of his assertion.

It is time that such demagogic traddle was dropped. The "tolling muses" consist of the great bulk of the Apperican people. The number who are not tollers are as scarce comparatively as common sense in the ranks of Populism.—New York Commercial Adverticer. Who the "Toilers" Are.

BY JINGO.

I'm a Popocratic candidate
On a fligo, bunco, buncombe plan.
From the coast of Maine to the Golden Sate,
There's scarcely such another man.
The the grandnew freak with the Hyber

fact.
And I travel all the land about.
With a gold-bing paddy stuffed with straw.
And you ought to see me punch his shout.

I bolt him here and I belt him there, Till the sound is borne across the sea. And Queen Victoria tears her hair Till she's just as baid as baid can be; and the English syndicates all quali, As I bent the unicorn about; and the lion squate upon his tall. For fear I'll come and twist it out.

From Lizard Point to the Baitic shores All Europe soon will stand aghast.
When they find the lords of the silver of
Have got a cinch on the mints at last.
Then we'll build a great financial wall
As high as the light of Barnegat.
And we'll close the door against them all
Except a hole for the free-trade cat.

And what care we though our gold be made
To take its flight across the seas?
We will just repeal the laws of trade
And run our markets as we please.
Then the silver cranks shall shout thereat,
With the folks of China and Japan;
"Big Injun, that, from the bounding Platte,
And a muchee boopla Mellican man."
—Nemo, in Indianapolis Journal.

was pointed out to him and it was expected that in the future he would careptailly verify his excepts from the good book before uttering them. But he has gone on from blunder to blunder. His latest misquotation placed Demetrius in a false light. Every Sunday school scholar is aware that it was not Demetrius who made the famous exclamation: "Great is Diana of the Ephesians," but the workmen whom he called together. Of course, owing to circumstances not under his control, Demetrius is unable to come out in a card and set Mr. Bryan right. They used to tell a story of "Prince" John Yan Buren which may interest Bryan. John also was a little shaky when it came to quotations. Once, in the course of an address to a Sunday school, John undertook to tell the children the story of Jacob and Esau. In the middle of his narrative the man who sat behind him on the platform pulled lifs coat-tail and whispered: "Be careful, John; you are getting the hair on the wrong man."—Rochester Post and Express.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES.

CAUSE OF HARD TIMES

cause of hard times.

Foreigners Withdrawing Money in Pear of Free Coinage and Populism.

Financiers tell us that the vanits of Europe are full of idle money and that foreigners, who have more clearly perceived the dangers of free coinage than our own people, have been withdrawing money from this country for years. The older civilizations of the world do not offer favorable opportunities of investment and until our people show a promise of honesty this gold will continue to be hoarded in European banks and safety deposit vaults.

Those who are attributing the hard times to the present monetary system of the United States have only theory upon which to base their arguments. The country never enjoyed a more prosperous era than during the four years of Harrison's administration under the same sound money standard. In fact, all through the '80s times were generally good. The election of a man pledged to destroy the protective feature of our evenue system and the presence of an overwhelming majority of "revenue menonly" in both houses of Congress, making certain the repeal of the McKinley tariff hill, first excited distrust and insecurity among the manufacturers and capitalists of the country. Nothing is so timid as a million dollars except two millions, is common phrase embodying a great truth. The want of confidence becoming general capital became scarce. Foreign investors withdrew their funds. Credit was hard to get. Failures followed and down the toboggan slide we went until the people were eager and ready to accept any theory, no matter how hair-brained or visionary, as a solution of the impending difficulties.

Then it was that those malcontents found ther seed sown on truiful soil. Tillman in South Carolina, Altgeld in Ullinias and Bryan beyond the Mississippi exercised their baleful influence to excite class against class, the employer against the employer, the West against the East. They have been instrumental in breeding discontent, in causing strikes and creating a condition of affairs that must ultimatel

for interfering with their destructive designs.

It is such men as Altgeld who have done more to prevent the return of prosperity than anything else. The people must crush out now and forever the element of society represented by the candidate of Populism. It will not do to merely defeat them. They must be overwhelmed. Then and not until then will the dawn of prosperity reappear. Then as the silver inney fades from the public view and general confidence returns, our markets will again fail under the control of natural developments and the gold now stored up in the vaults of Europe will return to America to be invested in our various enterprises, creating a new demand for labor and all industrious people will prosper.—Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

Want More of This?

Want More of This?

The election of the Bryan ticket would mean four years more of the industry-wrecking; labor-robbing, business-killing Wilson-Gorman tariff. It would mean four years more of impoverished revenues and ingreasing deficits. It would mean four years more of what we have had during the past three years.

Have not the people had enough of this kind of experience? How is it with the farmers? What is the Wilson-Gorman law doing for them?

Let us briefly cite: It knocks the farmers' wool market out with a free-trade chul.

It knocks off 20 cents per bushel on the convention of the convention and adopted on motion of Gen. Weaver.

City, called the convention, in session at Des Moines, unanimously indosed the State and electoral ticket nominated by the Democratic State convention at Ottumwa, which made Gen. J. B. Weaver and Horace Boies candidates for electors at large. The fusion was complete in every respect. Not a voice was made part of the resolutions and adopted on motion of Gen. Weaver.

Chairman J. E. Anderson, of Forest.

trade club.

It knocks off 20 cents per bushel on every bushel of onions he sells.

It knocks off 2 cents per pound on his utter. It knocks off 2 cents a pound on his

It knocks off 3 cents a pound on his hams and bacon.

It knocks off 18 cents on every bushel of his barley.

It knocks off 10 cents on every bushel of his apples.

If knocks off 3 cents on every dozen

s eggs. knocks off 50 cents on every one ns sheep.
knocks off 8 cents on every bushed us outs.
knocks off 9 cents on every bush-

knocks off 10 cents on every gallon knocks off \$3 per head on his cat-and \$15 per head on his horses, knocks off 10 cents on every bushel

It knocks off \$2 on every ton of his

It knocks off \$2 on every ton of his hay.

It does more knocking off than this, but this is enough to show that it is time for the farmers, as well as the re-resentatives of all other American industries to go to the polls and knock out the party that proposes to continue in force the Wilson-Gorman tariff law. The knocking off figures here given show the difference in the duties on imports under the Republican protective tariff. They show that the farmer is hard hit by the Wilson-Gorman law, and that is what alls him today.

The sooner we get back to protection the sooner will all American industries revive and prospertly be restored.

Plenty of Gold.

Plenty of Gold.

Plenty of Gold.

There is no scarcity of gold. In the forty-five years from 1851 to 1895 the total production of gold has been \$5,870,382,250, which is nearly twice the total production of the world in the 358 years before 1850. In 1895 the production of gold was \$205,000,000, and for 1896 it is estimated by the director of the mint at \$220,000,000. This production is far in excess of what the mines of California and Australia turned out at the time of their greatest productiveness.

ess. The production of silver has greatly acreased since 1850. The trouble with increased since 1800. The trouble with silver, as money for general transactions, is that no coin can be made of it larger than \$1. A man can carry \$1000 of gold in his pocket as easily as he can carry \$50 of silver.—Louisville Commercial. CYCLONE HITS PARIS

Violent Wind Storm Descends Upon the Gay French Capital. A violent tornado swept over parts of Paris at 2:80 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Paris is much stirred up and excited over

A large ward in the Hotel Dien was full of the victims, two of whom died, and several there and in the other hospitals are in a precarious condition. The breaking of the storm was accompanied by many demonstrations of fright by in-dividuals and by crowds, the panic of one spreading to others. The lowering sky, the howling of the tempest and the flying debris frightened the crowds in the streets

debris frightened the crowds in the streets out of self-control. Everybody started to run, without much regard to obstacles, personal or otherwise, that might come in their way. And there was shouting and screaming to add to the confusion.

The damage to property was widespread and serious. The first tempest of wind, which did most of the damage, was immediately succeeded by torrents of rain, and sellars all over Paris were flooded. The tornado lasted about one minute, but in addition to the damage already men-In addition to the damage already men-tioned considerable destruction was caus-ed on and about the Pont Neuf, the Place du Chatelet, the Observatoire, the Tour St. Hacque and elsewhere in the neigh-borhood. The greatest damage was done at the Palais de Justice. All the win-dows on the Rue de Harley side were smashed, part of the roof was blown way, and the corridors were filled with clouds of dust and branches of trees. The sittings of the court had to be suspended.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S FALL HAT. Symphony in Flowers and Colors Re-

minds One of Late Leaves.

An important order was to be executed the other day by a Washington milliner, for Mrs. Cleveland had written down for an autumn hat. "Your own selection," she ordered the milliner. The hat when it reached Gray Gables was of pale green straw with brown dots scattered over it.



THE NEW HAT AND ITS WEARER.

side of the hat was trimmed with stiff taffeta bows in brown and green—loops of each. The other side of the hat was a mass of snowballs nestling in green leaves. The back was a standing mass of lace, and the pointed top carried out the brown and green motif in an abundance of these leaves.

With Mrs. Cleveland's order was one for small russet shade hats for the little girls. There are trimmed with forgetme-nots and green ribbon.

FUSION IN IOWA.

Iowa Populiste Will Support Demo-cratic Electoral Ticket.

The Iowa Populist State convention, in session at Des Mones, unanimously in-dorsed the State and electoral ticket nom-

made part of the resolutions and adopted on motion of Gen. Weaver. Chairman J. E. Anderson, of Forest. City, called the convention to order as soon as the district caucuses were held. He introduced Dr. R. E. Rose, of Atlantic, who asked that the country be de-livered from the oppressors. Charles A. livered from the oppressors. Unaries Alloyd, of Muscatine, was introduced as temporary chairman. He was a candidate for Congress two years ago in the Second District. E. T. Meredith was made temporary secretary. Mr. Lloyd said the People's party was the cornerstone of the new temple of liberty.

In the afternoon H. S. Wilcox opened

the session with a speech, declaring in person but an employe of a corporation will vote for McKinley. W. H. Robb, of Creston, fusion candidate for Congress was made permanent chairman, and Ed Meredith, of Des Moines, secretary. Gen Wenver, as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, introduced the report.

Notes of Current Events M. Alexander Felix Joseph Ribot, for mer premier of France, who for a number of years has been one of the most prom-inent figures in French politics, has ar-rived in New York from Paris.

Joseph Bullard, aged 54, and head saw yer at Moody & Sons' sawmill at Muncie, Ind., had his brains crushed out while at his post of duty. His head was caught between the carriage and a heavy timber.

A disease closely resembling and supposed to be Texas fever is rapidly killing the cattle at Wilton Junction, Iowa. It is confined to a region near the stock yards. A rigid quarautine has been es The Chamber of Commerce, Board of

Trade and Mayor Sutro, of San Francisco, have sent an official invitation to Li Hung Chang through the Chinese consul general there to a reception at the hall of the Chamber of Commerce should be pass through San Francisco. An Odessa dispatch to the London Daily

News says that a Moscow electrician named Kildeschewsky is going to Lon-don to test a new telephone discovery he has made with the Atlantic cable. Capt. A. P. Cook, U. S. N., died in Paris, aged 60 years. He served with distinction during the war under Admirals Farragut and Porter. In 1809 he was the head of the department of ordnance WANT SILVER DOLLARS

Treasury Officials Receive a Large Number of Requests Daily,

A Washington correspondent says the A Washington correspondent says that the treasury officials are in daily receipt of a large number of requests asking for silver dollars of this year's coinage in exchange for silver certificates or other law-ful money. Many of these requests come from persons, who seem to doubt the truth of the monthly coinage statement, while others ask for shipments of 1896 dollars with a view to refuting statements that no silver dollars are now being coined.

These requests have been compiled with as fast as received, and the treasury officials desire to call public attention to the fact that when silver dollars are ordered in sums of or multiples of \$500 they are shipped at the expense of the Govern-ment, but when smaller sums are or-dered, the shipments are made at the ex-pense of the person ordering.

There is now in the treasury \$10,506,-309 in free silver, that is, silver which

300 in free silver, that is, silver which may be obtained in exchange for any lawful money, but the demand just now is so keen for 1896 dollars that it seems probable that by the beginning of October the department will be compelled to decline to pay out silver dollars, except in exchange for silver certificates or treasury notes of 1890.

The law requires certain amounts of silver to be held in the treasury to cover outstanding silver certificates and treasury to the content of the certificates and treasure the content of the certain covers.

outstanding silver certificates and treas-ury notes, and when the minimum is reached silver payments would be re-fused even in exchange for gold or in pay-

nent of warrants on the treasury.
The number of standard silver dollars coined last August is shown by the offi-cial statement to have been \$2,650,000; since Feb. 1 last, \$11,212,412, and since November, 1803, \$15,169,401. The coin-age value of the silver bullion now on hand and on which the mints are now at nand and on which the mints are now at work is \$163,745,200, and it is said to be altogether probable that coinage will be continued at least until the stock on hand of standard dollars of 1890 has been increased to about \$30,000,000, where it stood when the present administration went into slice

\$21.48 PER CAPITA. Circulation of This Country on Sep-tember 1, 1896.

The Treasury Department's monthly circulation statement shows, as expected after the big excess of expenditures over receipts and the big decrease in the gold reserve and surplus cash in August, an unusually heavy net increase in the circulation last month. The treasury lost heavily in gold coin and silver certificates in August. The conspicuous changes in the circulation during the month were increases in gold coin circulation of \$18,702,025, and in silver certificates \$14,702,025, and on the other hand, increases of \$55,445,804 in greenback circulation, \$3,145,000 currency certificates, and \$2,886,008 in silver treasury notes. The total circulation of the country on Sept. 1 is placed at \$1,539,169,634, a per capita \$21,48, against \$1,065,583,028 on Sept. 1 a year ago. The amounts of the various reserve and surplus cash in August, an a year ago. The amounts of the various

hayear ago. The simulation on Sept. 1, 1896, and on Sept. 1 a year ago are shown by the following table:

Sept. 1 '96. Sept. 1.'95. Standard silver 53 445 881 52 534 843

standard Silver dollars silver dollars silver Gold certificates Silver certificates Silver treasury notes Greenbacks and currency certificates 345,739,894 328,772,261 91,262,524 109,438,662

currency cer-tificates

National bank

notes . 215,798,528 204,738,609

Totals\$1,539,169,684 \$1,603,583,028
The treasury money and bullion fund last month shows a net decrease amounting to \$2,787,711. Gold coin holdings decreased \$12,810,170, silver bullion \$2,072,018, and it lost \$91,344 in subsidiary silver. On the other hand, its store of standard dollars increased \$1,203,916, gold bullion \$2,623,145, greenbacks \$5,-445,804, national bank notes \$1,881,-

948, and silver treasury notes \$1,084,008. The changes in detail in August in the money and bullion fund are shown by the following table:

34,394,748 35,478,756 109,270,478 114,716,282 Greenbacks National bank National bank notes 11,933,422 13,815,370 Gold bullion 50,640,941 83,264,096 Silver bullion 118,753,758 116,681,740

Totals\$820,221,020 \$817,488,300 AMERICAN GOLD MINES SEIZED.

Canadian Surveyors Arrange to Confinente Alaska Fields. Interest has been aroused at the State

Department by the recent action of Canadian Government surveyors in so locating the one hundred and forty-first meridian as to throw 200 gold mines into Canadian territory. This is likely at any time to precipitate such a conflict of authority as cannot be ignored by the Governments of the United States and Great Britain. These mines are now operated by Amer-leans, thousands of whom have gone to the Alaskan fields since the discovery of gold. The miners will not readily submit to the rules and regulations prescribed by the Canadian mounted police. The offi-cials of the State Department do not in any degree recognize the survey. A convention, joint committee and treaty will be required before this Government can acknowledge that the work has been per-formed. Negotiations are now pending with Great Britain for a convention to have a joint commission of astronomers appointed to survey and locate the one hundred and forty-first meridian from Mount St. Elias to the northern limit. The expectation prevails that in view of the expectation prevnies that in view of threatened disturbances, which may ne-cessitate the sending of troops by both Governments to that region, the pending negotiations on the subject will be press-ed to a conclusion.

Edgar M. Tomlinson, who testified be-fore the Lexow committee in New York that he paid a bribe to William S. Andrews, former street cleaning and excise commissioner, to influence his action as a commissioner of excise, has confessed that the charge was not true, and that he committed perjury in making M.

The annual report of the Denver and at the naval academy, and his text-book was used for naval cadet instruction. He iscal year ended June 30, 1896, has just was made a commander in 1870 and captain in 1881. Cooperstown, N. X. was \$7,551,186.50, an increase of \$634,846.03 over the preceding year.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

NUMBER 24.

Publisher and Proprietor.

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Characte -Wholesome Food for Thought-Studying the Scriptural Lesson In telligently and Profitably.

Lesson for September 20.
Golden Text.—"There is a way that eemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death."-Prov. This lesson has for its subject "De

structive Vices," and is found in Proverbs 16: 22-33. The book of Proverbs is practically unknown to ordinary Bible readers. A few isolated passages from it are familiar, but the book as a whole is sel-dom read. This is not surprising when we observe the entire lack of arrange we observe the entire lack of arrangement which prevails, except in the first nine chapters. In most chapters no central thought can be traced, hence it is as a difficult to read. Proverbs as to read a dictionary. Yet the wisdom which the book contains ought not to remain unknown to Bible readers. As to the authorship and date of the book of Proverbs, only a part of it claims to have been written or collected by Solomon. Even that ten or collected by Solomon. Even tha part may have received the name of the king who was most famous for wisdon, without his having written all the prov-erbs it contains. Undoubtedly some of the proverbs date from the age of Solomon and the ages preceding: for proverh arise early in national literature. Bu the present form of the proverb belong several centuries later. Date and author ship are here of comparatively small im

portance, for the proverbs attest their Explanatory.

own truth.

"The instruction of fools is folly:" The "The instruction of fools is folly." The revised version reads, "The correction of fools is their folly." Neither translation gives a perfectly clear meaning. The clause may mean that fools can teach others nothing but folly, or that folly with its consequences is the only thing that will teach a fool anything.
"Pleasant words:" That is, kind words. "A way which seemeth right unto a man!" It seems right because folly has blinded him; the inability to discriminate between good and evil is one of the marks

between good and evil is one of the marks

of folly.

"He that laboreth, laboreth for himself: for his mouth craveth it of him."
This is probably better rendered, as in the revised version: "The apetite of the laboring man laboreth for him; for his mouth graveth it of him." The thought ls, that hunger incites men to work, and therefore is a good thing. If there were not the stimulus of appetite, men would be tempted to idleness. This is true enough, but has no cencelvable relation to the preceding verse. This illustrates the entire lack of orderly arrangement in the book, mentioned above.

"He that shutteth his eyes * * he that compresseth his lipe:" Apparently the cunning and hard-hearted disposition of the wicked man is represented by his

facial expression.
"The hoary head is a crown of glory "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteous; ness." Leave out the "if" which is supplied in the authorized version. "It shall be found." Not that there are not gray-haired sinners, but the general tendency of divine providence, according to the teaching of the book, is to give the righteous long life and to cut off the wicked early in life. early in life.

"The lot is cast into the lap." The thought, there is no chance in the world, has again no relation to what precedes.

Teaching Hints. Teaching Hints.

It is not an easy lesson to teach if you feel bound to stick to the subject and the passage selected. Only one verse (25) is a good text for a lesson on "destructive vices," The other verses that speak of the wicked man (27-30) speak rather of unrighteons dealings with one's neighbor, not of the personal bad habits which we usually associate with the word "vices." Verse 26, as has already been remarked, broad not be twisted into a warning should not be twisted into a warning it is simply a statement of the fact that natural appetite is an incentive to labor. The true source of such wisdom, namely the fear of God (Prov. 9:10) should be

emphasized, otherwise the lesson fails to

teach the whole truth.

teach the whole truth.

A profitable half-hour might be spent upon a practical discussion of two very practical maxims found in this passage, which have direct application to ever day life, though not immediately related to religious experience: "a whisper separateth chief friends," and "he that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city." There are not many boys and girls who do not need to have both of these simple, ethical truths impressed upon them. Illustrations can be found anywhere, in the pupils own lives, in Bible stories, in history. The meanness and uselessness of petty gossip comes much nearer the needs of many children than vague warnings about a way that ends in death. The nobility of self-control under provocation can be richly illusday life, though not immediately related trol under provocation can be richly illus-trated—beginning with mere stoical forti-tude, as displayed by the Roman or the Indian, which nearly all the boys will be sure to admire, passing on to higher typ of self-mastery shown by martyrs, ancien and modern, under persecution, and lead-ing up to the examination of our Lord who, "when he was reviled, reviled not again." Bring the truth down to the small annoyances of school and home life and show how a bright face and silen solves many difficulties where frowns and sharp words fall. Even with older pupils, the ethical worth of self-control will furnish a subject quite large enough for good lesson. If for once, the teach omits all reference to the deeper needs of the soul, the necessity for regeneration perhaps the pupils will all the more read ily make that application for themselves which is always the best way.

Next Lesson-Quarterly Review

Kind Words.
A single bitter word may disquiet an

entire family for a whole day. One surly glance casts a gloom over the household, while a smile, like a gleam of sunshine, may light up the darkest and wearlest hours. Like unexpected flowers which spring up along our path, Rio Grande Rairoad Company for the full of freshness, fragrance and beauty fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, has just be do kind words and gentle acts on the control of the so do kind words and gentle acts and sweet dispositions make glad the home where peace and blessing dwell.—Rev. E. E. Stauffer.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

M. R. CHURCH-Rev. B. L. Cope, Pastor, Services at 10:200 clock a.m. and 7½ p.m. Sun-day school at 12 m. Frayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cor-dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Boy, A.H. Mosser Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday-school folowing morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

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I. Webeler. Regular services the last Sunday n each month. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon.

M. A. BATES, W. M.
A. TAYLOB, Secretary. MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. B., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month, W. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J.'J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on he 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afernoon, MRS. M. E. HANSON, President. REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123.— Meets every third Treeday in each month, W. F. BENELEMAN, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, L. O. O. F., No. 187 .-

J. PATTERSON, N. G. M. SIMPSON, Sec.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.— feets every Saturday evening. A. McKay, Com. T. NOLAN, R. K.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 83, meets Monday evening on or before the full of the moon.

DE ETTE BRADEN, W. M.
JOSIE TAYLOB, Sec. COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 790.-Meets

second and last Wednesday of each month.

J. WOODBURN, C. R.
ERR BELL, R. S. GRAYLING HIVE, No. 54, L. O. T. M .- Meets ery first and third Wednesday of each month JULIETTE BUTLER, Lady Com. POLLY CROTEAU, Record Keeper.

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GRAYLING, MICH. The Grayling House is conveniently situated, being near the depot and business houses, is newly built, furnished in first-class style, and heated by steam throughout. Every attantion will be paid to the comfort of guests. Fine sample-rooms for commend horselets.

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN. Shaving and Hair-Cutting done in the Latest Style, and to the satisfaction of all. Shop near corner Michigan Avenue and Railroad Street. Frompt attention given all customers. Oct. 1, 20, Remember...

we are always prepared to do all kinds of first-class

Job-**Printing**

on short notice and at the most reasonable prices.....

A Trial Order

WILD RUN OF A LAKE SHORE EXPRESS TRAIN.

Damage Will Exceed \$25,000-Dan & Co., Report a Decidedly Better Out-Look for Trade-British Troops in

Egypt Suffer Terrible Hardships. Express Car Burns

In a sheet of flames express train No. 4, on the Lake Shore Hoad, rushed into Goshen, Ind., Thursday evening. Car Goshen, Ind., Thursday evening. Car No. 623, containing packages of the Uni-ted States, Express: Gardiny, was com-pletely swept by fire. Ind. \$25,000 worth of mail and goods was destroyed. The Ill-fated car was one of five of the Lake MI-fated car was one of five of the Lake Shore train, each being run exclusively for the through business of the United States Express, Company between Chicago and New, York. It was sealed and an especial messenger tras in charge to the minutes after 8 o'Gock in the eventilg, when just west of Millersburg, Ind., Conductor Abe Wike noticed flames issuing from No. 623. The train was stopped and an effort was made to extinguish the blaze, which had started in the rear part of the car. The flames, however, could not the car. The flames, however, could not be checked. The rear car, containing the money safe, was detached and then the conductor ordered the train to run to Goshen, six miles distant. The engineer made a gallant effort to save the valuable. express matter. The six miles were covered in four minutes. The Goshen fire department put out the fire, and the express train arrived in Chicago at midnight, several hours late. The trainmen believe the blaze was caused by combustion of photographic chemicals.

HIGHER PRICES TO COME.

Replenishment of Stocks Will Cause an Upward Movement. R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of

Trade says:

"Better prospects and relief from monetary anxiety do not yet bring larger demands for finished products, though large
buying of pig Iron, wool, leather, hides,
cotton, and other materials continue to
show a growing business and that a general movement upward in prices will
come with the replenishment of dealers'
stocks this fall. Most prices are extremely low, so that nothing more than ordinary dehand would advance them. But
hank failures at New Orleans cause tem-Trade says: bank failures at New Orleans cause temporary hesitation, crop returns indicate disappointment in some cotton and some spring wheat. States, pitces of corn and cats make it unprofitable to sell at present, the number of manufacturing works and mines in operation does not gain but tather decreases, reductions of wages are somewhat numerous, occasionally resist-ed by strikes, and all these conditions. diminish for a time the buying power of the people.

UP THE NILE.

British Advance Is Reported to Be Making Rapid Progress. British Advance Is Reported to Be Making Rapid Progress.

Dispatches received in Cairo, Egypt, from the front say that the North Staffordshire Regiment, numbering about 900 men, arrived at Kosheh camp, the southernmost fortified post on the Nile, Thursday. The Third Brigade has reached Absurrat safely and the main body of cavairy is arriving there. The cavalry scouts report the dervishes still in view south of Duglo, but the enemy retreats at the slightest sign of a forward movement. Thus the advance of the British-Egyptian expedition up the River Nile, with Dongola, if not Khartoum, as its objective point, is now in full swing after months of struggling with terrific heat and cholera, during which the work of sailroad building and passing gunboats in sections up the river and over the cataracts has been carried on incessantly under the direction of British effects, a number of whom have already given up number of whom have already given up

their lives as a sacrifice to the task. Standing of National League Following is the standing of the club of the National Baseball League:

of the National Baseball League: W. L. W. L.

Baltimore .85 35 New York .60 62 Cleveland .74 45 Philadelphia .59 62 Clincinnati .73 47 Brooklyn ..55 65 Chicago .70 54 Waskington .51 69 Boston .67 55 St. Louis .86 87 Pittsburg .62 57 Louisville .38 89

ern League Standing Following is the standing of the clubs in the Western League:

W. L. W. L. W. L. Minneapolis S4 40 Kansas City .67 52 Indianapolis .72 50 Milwaukee .57 75 Detroit .75 54 Columbus .45 84 8t Paul72 57 Gr'd Rapids .42 88

President on the Issue President Cleveland and Secretary Car-lisle were invited to be present at Louis-ville, Saturday, at the notification of Palmer and Buckner of their nomination. Both the President and the Secretary were unable to attend, but each telegraphed his regrets, and assurance of their co-operation to further the interests of the nominees.

\$500,000 Is Gonc.

It is believed the defalcation that caus-Bank at New Orleans will reach \$500,-000. There has been quite a run on the bank for some time, so that the deposits still in its charge will not reach \$100,000.

Powder Kills Two.

An explosion of powder at the mills of the Ohio Powder Company at Youngs-town resulted in the instant death of two

Found Dead in a Mining Cabin. Charles McGovern, Charles O'Toole and George Stevens were found dead in a miner's cabin, near Victor, Colo. The men, with Harry Doyle and John Mc-Dermott, had been occupying the cablu for some time, and all had been drinking

Suicide of a Minister's Wife. Mrs. Maggie Scott, aged 52 years, wife of Rev. W. O. Scott, of Butler, Ohlo, committed suicide by handing. She was found an spended to a peach tree in front of her home. Insanity caused the act:

Shortage in the Indian Inte Crop. United States Consul Savage at Dun-dee, Scotland, a great jute manufacturing dee, Scotland, a great just manner that the forecast from India for the coming year indicates a shortage in the jute crop, the yield being probably one-fourth below the average.

Fasted More than Flye Months, Mrs. Henry Ingram, of Battle Creek, who fasted 164 days, is beginning to take a little light nourishment and has several times been moved from the bed to a wheel Mrs. Ingmm has kept up won derfully under the great physical and men-

AN EXTRA BESSION. Democrate and Manublican

Both Democrate and Republicana Agreed on That Point;

There is one thing, says a Washington correspondent, upon which the leaders of both political parties are settled and harmonious, to wit, that whichever ticket be elected next November, Congress will be called together in extra session so soon as possible after the inauguration next March. If McKinley be elected he will issue the call for the purpose of having Congress provide more revenue. It is issue the call for the purpose of naving Congress provide more revenue. It is probable that Congress will be asked to pass an entirely new tariff bill, although some deem it wiser to devote the extrassion to passing merely a bill to suard aguinst a deficit. In view of the fact that the free silver men will continue in power in the Senate, it will hardly matter whether, the extra session be called for an expedience bill for an entirely new measure. er the extra session be called for an expediency bill or an entirely new measure.

Free silver men here say that their representatives in the Benate will follow the
same program which governed them in the
last session, and decline to let a tariff measure of any kind come to a vote unless a
free silver bill be attached. Should Bryan
be elected he will lose no time in calling
Congress together to these a free alless. be elected he will lose no time in calling Cougress together to pass a free silves bill. In the event of his election Bryan will feel that the people want free silves, and that there should be no delay in giving it to them. He believes confidently that his election will mean a free silver, liouse, and should that prove trye Bland will be Speaker. Should the House not be for free silver, Bryan will nevertheless call an extra session. No result in the shape of a free silver bill would come of it, but Bryan would feel that he had done his own duty to the veorle and that upon his own duty to the people and that upon Congress would rest the blame for not doing that for which it was called.

UNDER POSTAL BAN.

All-yed Chicago Brokerage Firms Excluded from the Malla. Postoffice Department officials have ex-cluded from the mails the literature of the cluded from the mails the literature of the alleged stock and grain brokerage firms of Chicago and New York operating under the names of J. E. Mongan & Co., Thomps & Co., Craig & Co., Wunderlach & Co., J. P. McClure & Co., the Co-operative Commission Company, John I. Tallman & Co., M. W. Blice & Co. of Chicago; J. E. Morgan & Co., M. F. Price & Co., I. I. Tallman & Co., Equitable Stock and Produce Company, F. L. Wood and James Boothman of New York. The inspectors of the departments have been working for a long time to secure evidence against these people. Conclusive proof of swindthese people. Conclusive proof of swind-ling was difficult to obtain. There were ling was difficult to obtain. There were plenty of witnesses to be found to testify that they had put money into the schem, and never seen the color of it again, but the firms seem to have been very clever in apparently complying with the legal forms employed in legitimate trading. forms employed in legitimate trading. Contributors invariably lost their money, but trading cards and book accounts seemed to show that it had gone by legitimate channels. The mere fact that the trades were with real or dummy firms suspected of being in collusion, while affording moral evidence of crookedness, could not pass the legal tests and for that reason the officials were slow to act, although certain long ago that a dangerous confidence game was being worked upon the public with great profit.

ELEVEN PEOPLE BURT.

Disastrous Wreck on the L., E. & St L. Railroad Near English. Disastrons Wreck on the L., & St. L. Railroad Near English.

One man missing and eleven seriously, if not fatally, injured is the result of a railroad wreck ten miles west of English, Ind., on the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Road. A train consisting of ten coaches filled with excursionists bound from St. Louis to Loudon was running at high speed when two coaches suddenly left the track, pulling two more after them as they rolled down the embankment. The train plunged along some distance before it was stopped. A panic ensued in which many men, women and children were seriously crushed by those children were seriously crushed by those who lost their heads and endeavored to force their way from the cars by main force. Several of the passengers fainted, and for a time the scene was one of the utmost confusion. The wreck is supposed to have been caused by a broken flange on one of the cars catching against a fish plate. Two of the derailed cars were badly splintered. children were seriously crushed by those

Purging Themselves of Sin. Thousands of people lined the docks on both sides of the Chicago River in the vicinity of 12th street, Chicago, all Tuesday afternoon, and for the first time in the bits of the chicago, all the actually rivated the Thames when its banks are crowded with spectators at a Henley regatta. The crowds that guth-ered along the edge of the south branch was composed entirely of Russian Jews. Men, women and children docked there to perform one of the rites of their religion. Tuesday was New Year's Day, on which the Jewish rear 5657 began, and part of the ritual of the orthodox religion folowed by the Russian Jew is said to inrolve a pilgrimage to the nearest water side, where the worshipers repeat many prayers and end by purging themselve of their sins. This latter act is accom plished by energetic gestures, which sym polize that the sins are hurled into the water and drowned. The strange spec tacle of several thousand people earnestly reading from prayer books and tossing unseen objects into the water attracted other crowds which lined the 12th street

and 5th avenue viaducts for blocks.

"Rockford Messiah" Weds. Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford, Ill., "Messiah," has at last consented to recognize the accepted proprieties and take to wife one of his "angels." Wednesday night at Minneapolis he married Mary night at Minneapolis he married plary Ann Tuttle at the Church of the Re-deemer (Universalist), M. D. Shutter, justor of the church, officiating. Four disciples followed the example of their leader. They were Albert C. Teft, who married a sister of Schweinfurth, and Will Weldon, whose bride is Berthn Olson. The ceremony was witnessed by C. C. Whitney, whose guest "the Messiah" has been during the summer; a brother of Schweinfurth's and a half-dozen other friends. A gang of men and boys tried o turn the "heaven" into a hotter place Wednesday night by exploding cannon crackers under the house and beating the pans. The police were called and for the rest of the night the "Messiah" and angels slumbered in peace.

Little Girl Shoots a Thief, The house of G. Tracht, a farmer near Hicksville, Ohio, was entered Thesday by thieves, bent upon stealing \$1,000 that Mr. Tracht had drawn from the bank. The parents were at a neighbor's, but a 12-year-old daughter, who was upstairs, saw the culpris, and suspecting their mission, seized a double-barried shotgm, and just as one of the men entered the house she gave him the contents of the gun. The victim is dangerously wounded

The vicini is dangerously wounded.

Watson Scoves Sewall.

Thomas E. Watson in his speech at Dallas, Texas, secred Sewall unredically. He called then Maine man a wart on the party, and said he could not carry his own family, ward, city. State, or in fact, anything, and that he ought to see all his ticket for the good of the party. He alls said that if Bryan was elected he could thank the Populists for his victory.

Grain Men Sao the Roads. The strained relations existing for a butter, cres

merchants, elevator and milling men and the radical have cumbated in open warfare. The Hon. C. A. Hutchings one of the attorneys for the grain men has filed in the Circuit Court of the Uni ted States two bills in equity, one against the Santa Ke and the other against the Missouri Pacific Railway Company, charging fiagrant violation of the interstate commerce act and asking for an injunction and other, relief. The biling brought in behalf of about fifty corare brought in behalf of about lifty corporations and co-partnerships engaged in
the grain, eleyator and milling husiness
in Kansas City, Kan. It is charged that
Kansas City is unjusty discriminated
against and subject to undue and unreasofiable prejudice and disadvantage and
must undergo the unicesonable preferance and advantage is given to Chicago,
St. Louis and other Eastern markets.

DEPEN DENIES IT.

No Truth, Hg Says, in the Rumor, that He Wants a Pertfelio.
Chauncey M. Depew was asked as to the truth of a report that there was friction between him and W. K. Vanderbitt, and that in the event of Mr. McKinley's election be would restor the presidents. and that in the event of Mr. McKinley's election he would resign the presidency of the New York Central, to accept a Cabinet or diplomatic position. Mr. Depew said: "The whole story is untrue from beginning to end. At periods of six months for the last five years similar reports have been set in circulation. My friends, have discovered on every occasion that they enamated from Wall street of Chicago, and were started generally for the purpose of affecting the market. My relations with the Vanderbilts are most cordial. I have no political ambimost cordial. I have no political ambi-tion. These reports used to annoy me, but I pay uo attention to them now."

REAL ESTATE MEN ORGANIZE.

Form an Interstate Land Association and Ricct Officers. Seventy-five real estate men from Illi-nois, Indiana, Joya and Nebruska haye formed the Interstate Land Association. formed the Interstate Land Association. Other neighboring States will be taken into the organization, which is for the purpose of adding public and private land associations to develop the resources of the States and to sell and lease land to settlers. The following were chosen as a board of directors: S. M. Knox, Princeton, Ill.; O. J. Gibson, Red Onk, Iowai G. W. Garlick, Omaha, Neb.; J. M. Cox, Wyoming, Ill.; F. M. Schirmeyer, Decatur, Ind. The board elected the following officers: President, S. M. Knox; vicepresident, F. M. Schirmeyer; secretary and treasurer, O. J. Gibson. The association agreed to make Omaha the permanent headquarters. manent headquarters.

REMEDY FOR LEPROSY.

Chre for the Dread Disease Said to Have BeenDiscovered in Trinidad.
It, would appear that at length a remedy has been discovered for leprosy. It consists of powder from the bank of a tree known as the Hoang-Nan, which grows only in the mountains that separate the kingdom of Annam from the Chinese provinces of Laos. It is being used with much success and efficacy in used with much success and efficacy in the leper hospital of the colony of Trinidad, so much so that the English Government is taking steps to introduce its use in the Government hospitals of India and other colonial dependencies where leprosy prevails. The remedy was first brought to the attention of Europe by the Catholic missionary bishop of South-ern China.

Denounce English Prisons The joint committee of the Amnesty Association and the Political Prisoners' Fund Association met in New York to omplete arrangements for a mass meet complete arrangements for a mass meeting to be held to protest against the treatment of Irish political prisoners in English prisons. Gen. James R. O'Beirne
presided. It was decided to postpone
fixing the date of the meeting until it
should be definitely ascertained when Albert G. Whitehead will arrive in this

Grape-Growers Growt.

The grape growers of Northern Obio are afflicted with a big crop. The vines are black with the fruit, which is selling at 5 cents a basket of ten pounds in the vineyands. There is no profit in such a price, for the basket costs 2½ cents, and the picking as much more. The remainder of the crop will be said to whe makers.

f Spain Buys Warships.
Admiral Beranger, the Spanish Minister of Magine, has decided to purchase in Scotland an ironclad of 10,500 tons and in Scotland an Irolated of 10,500 tons and a cruiser of 6,500 tons, costing respectively £750,000 (\$3,750,000) and £315,000 (\$1,575,000) and two torpedo catchers. He has also decided to place an order in England for a cruiser of 10,500 tons.

Four Killed at a Crossing. A Wisconsin Central freight frain struck a wagon containing Henry Steinke wife and daughter, at the Libty crossing, about two miles north of Oshkosh, Wis., Tuesday evening, and all were instantly killed. Steinke was a wealthy farmer residing in the town of Vineland.

Egypt's Cotton.

The Egyptian cotton crop promises to be the largest ever known. It is estimated that it will amount to 0,000,000

cantars (570.000.000 nounds). MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.50; hogs, shiping grades, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 56c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 19c to 21c; oats, No. 2, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 31c to 32c; butter, choice erfamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 13c; potatoes, per bushel, 20c to 35o; broom corn, common short to choice drawn \$25.55.55 to 560 per ton

330; broom corn, common short to choice dwarf, \$25 to \$60 per ton.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 50e to 58e; corn, No. 2 white, 20e to 22e; onts, No. 2 white, 21e

to 22c.
Sr. Louis Cattle, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 57c to 59c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 17c to 19c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 27c

to 20c; Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$2.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 61c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 22c to 23c; onts, No. 2 mixed, 15c to 16c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 31c; Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 60c to 62c; corn, No. 2 rellow, 20c to 21c; onts, No. 2 white, 18c to 20c; rye, 32c to 33c.

20c; rye, 32c to 38c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 red, 62c to 63c;

\$5.50. to \$6.00.

Buffalo Catales \$2.00, to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.00 to \$3.70; wheat No. 2 red, 63c to 65c; corn, No. 2 velue, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white,

Yew York - Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, New York Cuttle, \$5.00 to \$4.00; mess, \$2.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; which, \$70.2 red, \$70.2 to \$10.00; which, \$70.2 red, \$70.2 to \$10.00; butter, creamery, \$120. to \$170; eggs, West-Mess to \$170.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Clarence McPherson Charged with Serious Offenso-Bay City Is Investigating Her Medical Practitioners-Jeweler Meets a Tranic Death.

Mean Crime. Charence McPherson, aged 25, was bound over to the Circuit Court at Hol-land on the charge of obtaining money under false pretenses to the amount of desiry \$1,000. A few months aso, he was employed by Heury Arnold, a Jamestown farmer. Mrs. Ameld was called to Nebraska to visit, her dying mother, and McPherson was given \$500, and sent along as a companion. At Grand Haven, the legical McPherson deserted his along as a companion: At Grand Haven, it is alleged, McPherson deserted his charge, leaving the woman, without a cent; then, it is charged, he forged two checks on Mr. Arnold one for \$150 and one for \$60. McPherson returned to the Arnold home to explain, but was given an awful thrashing end afterwards arrested.

Over as Embankment.

A team of horses and a carriage containing five men phunged into the swift current of the Manistee River between Manistee and East Lake Friday night. One of the men, James Rawley, a fewelor of East Lake, was drowned. The horses met a like fate, being carried down by the heavy carriage. The night was dark and a heavy might hung over the lowlands and the driver and owner of the team, James Henderson, of Manistee, was unable to follow the road. The team went down a steep hill at the F. & P. M. crossing, and missing the road went to their death. The bank are perpendicular and the water was about fifteen feet in depth, with a current of ten miles an hour. How the four men escaped a watery grave is almost a miracle. The carriage was partially closed and all were under the water in an instant. Rawley made one cry for help and then was carried down the stream. The others swam to the shore and scrambled out the best they could.

Morgan Tooley Found Guilty. Morgan Tooley Found Guitty.
The police court of Bay City was the tribunal before which Morgan Tooley was tried, charged with the illegal practice of medicine, this being the first prosecution of the alleged quack doctors of the town. The prosecution presented several witnesses and Tooley then took the stand in his own behalf. He testified that he had practiced medicine for nineteen years, and before coming to Bay. City had lived in Harrison, Clare County. He had never been graduated from any He had never been graduated from any college, but had learned a great dea about roots and herbs of his own accord. The jury was out about one minute when it retained a verdict of guilty. Police Justice Kelley imposed a fine of \$15, to be paid within forty-eight hours, or in default thereof, fifteen days in the county

Bhort State Items. Prederick W. Cleveland, an Ypstlanti doneer, died, aged 73. "Timothy Burke, a pioneer of Cadillac 100 years old, died Sunday night.

A big Sunday school rally for Wexford and Missaukee Countles was held its Cad

Marshall has 1,268 echool children, as is proven by the last school census, just finished.

A number of cases or typhoid fever are reported from Alpena, due, physicians say, to the filthy water and the general unganitary condition of the city. Geo. M. Wismer & Co., of Corunna, have been obliged to make an assignment, owing to hard times and the burning of the Fox & Mason factory. Geo. O. Shat-

uck was made receiver. Mrs. Leslie Simpson, of East Chester

while watering a hanging basket on the veranda, stepped backward and fell a dis-tance of five feet, injuring her spine and ong shoulder very seriously. The Durand Liquid Glue Company

with a capital stock of \$5,000, has been organized in Jackson and will commence organized on an extensive scale within a comple of weks. The business was started at Durand about eighteen months ago by Wm. Shipley, but has outgrown its quarters, and rather than build there Mr. Shipley decided to go to Jackson, where a stock company has been organized. The stock is held by Wm. Shipley. McBride & Son, of Durand; C. B. Harley, of Kalaand Frank E Giddings and El-

Forty-two years has Jeff O'Connell resided in Adrian, and millions of dollars has he carted around as an express messanger. The company never lost a cent by his neglect, and he has yet to receive he first reprimand. So faithfully has he stayed at home that until Tuesday he haver in his life visited that popular Adrian resort only fifteen miles away, Sand Lake nor any other lake. When Mr. O'Connell's accounts are "sealed" for the next world and the colestial express alops for him, there is many an Adrian business man who will miss his bustling step and sigh to hear his cheery voice sing ent, "Package for you, sir-sign the book -35 cints, please."

Last May the City Council of Corunna entered into a contract with D. R. Salis-tury, agreeing that if he would put up a \$10,000 plant for the manufacture of boots and shoes and employ not less than Afteen hands, he should have a bonus of \$3,000. The factory was put up and Mr Sausbury has employed twenty-two hands, thus fulfilling his part of the contract. Mr. Wilcox, a resident of the city, has, however, just filed a bill of complaint, praying for an injunction to restrain the Aldermen from performing their part of the bargain, and the injunc tion has been granted . As the taxpayers ware in favor of securing the factors action of Mr. Wilcox bus caused a good deal of comment.

John Southworth, of Downlagton, died at Manistee of typhold fever centracted at the hedside of his son, who else died. Mr. Southworth was a prominent and well-to-do business man, noted for his charitable work. He was a Knight

Eddie Lee, the 12-year-old son of Wm Lee, of Saginaw, committed sulcide Tues-day afternon by hanging. The unfortu-nate lad was a victim of the cigarette habit, and the rash act was performed whill he was laboring under a fit of despond-oney. The coroner's lury brought in a verdict to that effect.

William W. Hough, landlord of an Oke William W. Hough, students of an examines hotel, had his revenge the other day. The took an ax and smashed to kindling wood the \$500 plane with which his lady relitives and guests light tortured him for many years. Hil wife swore out a war rant for alleged malicious destruction of property.

A half-dozen human skulls were un A mur-tozen minon skuins were un-carthed along the bank of the sirer, not far from Muskegon, and of course there is a story about them. Long before Mus-kegon had any sawdust, several Indian tribts had adscratifore of pratty; girl. They killed each other, and their skulls

grocer, in dead. Abraham Cohen, prominent business man of Cadillac and old resident as well,

is dead. Tie Jackson Board of Education has decided to add a two years' commercial course to the high school curriculum.

Wm. Wheeler, of Saghaw, brakeman on the R. & P. M. Railroad, was fatally injured at Plymouth on Saturday, his back being broken.

Muskegon sportsmen are sowing wild rice in marshy places, hoping to bring back the ducks which once flocked to the Muskegon River, but are now very rare birds, indeed.

William Essex Smith, who died recenty at Cheboygan, aged 77, was probably he oldest Odd Fellow in the State, having joined the order in 1848. He had been Mayor of Cheboygan. Wm. Morgan, of Battle Creek, captured

a nearly full grown eagle in his corn field the other day. He was a gavage let, for the bird attacked him victoraly when he attempted to show it to a caller. Recent heavy frosts have cut short the career of growing crops in numerous places in Kulkaska County. Corn was

mostly out of danger, though now and then a lite piece was roughly used by the frost and late potatoes have suffered considerably. Milwaskee capitalists will soon build a large storage elevator at Grand Haven on the site of the old D., G. H. & M. Railroad elevator. Work will begin so as to be completed for this winter's buildiness. The boat line to Milwankee will have three boats running this winter, one especially for grain.

Miss Bissie Dixon, daughter of Ranker Alexander Dixon, of Canfield, Ohio, who was at Schoolcraft on a visit, was mar-ried at the American House in Kalamazoo the other night to Thomas Hewitt, the leading merchant of Schoolcraft. He did not propose until an hour before the ceremony took place. He is 59 and she is 25. Her parents were notified, and if they are pleased Mr, and Mrs. Hewitt will visit them. They are now in Cleveland. Miss Dixon had kept company with a Candeld young man for the past two

Ed Bassett is a Madison farmer, resid ing about one mile south of Adrian, and for some time has sustained considerable loss from parties raiding his melon patch. He kept watch Saturday night, and to-ward morning of Sunday four kids were discovered in the patch. He captured death of both. But if he is convicted it two, and the others escaped. The marauders will be prosecuted under a late statute making it a misdemeanor to take fruit vegetables, etc., from any lpolosure. As twelve-pound melons were a drug on the market at two for a nickel Saturday, one can hardly explain the predatory course of the boys, except that they didn't have the nickel.

Lansing dispatch: Crop correspondents have secured from threshers the

didn't have the nickel.

Lansing dispatch: Crop correspondents have secured from threshers the results of 4.253 jobs, aggregating more than 63,000 acres of wheat, the yield from which was 740,284 bushels, an average of 11,73 per acre; santhern conjutes, 11,38; central, 14.69; northern, 13.51. The number of bushels of wheat reported marketed by farmers since the August report was published is 885,108, 182,100 bushels more than reported for the same time in 1805, and the amount reported in the twelve months ending time in 1895, and the amount reported marketed in the twelve months ending with July is 9,683,173 bushels, or 1,587,626 bushels less than marketed in the same months of the previous year. Outs are estimated to yield in the State about tharty bushels and barley twency-one bushels per acre. Benns promise 87 per cent., potations 79 per cent., winter apples 116 per cent, and late peaches \$8 per c521, of average crops.

The Port Huron Common Courcil re The Port Huron Common Courell refused to award the contract for furnishing the city's supply of coal for the coming winter, owing to an alleged combine existing among the local dealers. Only three dealers presented bids, the figures for hard coal being \$6.40, \$0.23 and \$6.30. It is a conceled fact that a combination has been formed by the local dealers, but they claim that it is only for the muriose of self-protection and not dealers, but they claim that it is only for the purpose of self-protection and not to advance prices unreasonably. They claim that the cutthroat business meth-ods that had been in vogue among the local coal dealers for several seasons back has lost money to them. Hard coal-is now retailing at \$6.50 per un, and dealers say that prospects for a further advance are encouraging, owing to the action of the Eastern coal trust. Con-sumers have been having a soft thing sumers have been having a soft thing there the last two years, getting hard coal in the middle of the winter at \$5 and \$5.50, while in other towns the price was \$6.50 and \$7. This year, however, from the present outlook they will not be so favored.

United States Court Commissioner Mc-Alvay has been taking testimony for tw Jays in the Manistee strikers contempt ease. Many sensational developments have marked the proceedings. A motley array of clubs were produced, said to have been carried by the strikers, ranging from two and a half to four feet in enoth and one to two inches in thickne length and one to two inches in thickness, some being covered with sharp and ugly knots. The following anonymous letter was introduced in testimony: "Mr. Peters, You and Sarey have cut wages for the last time. now. Put wages back where they was, or both of you will get the same as Sands, of Pentwater, only we won't be so foolish as to kill our family. By the time four or five of you Millonaires get bullets through you, we quaires get bullets through ron w nonaires get Junes and and starre, can get enough to live on and not starre, I have one of the best guns made and can pick a man off a mile away; so catch me, if you can." Mr. Carey testified that Paul Wisniewski, a saloon keeper, who has much influence with Polish men, was requested to plead with the men to disperse, but refused with an onth to comply. An attempt was made to show that trouble has been browing since the riot four years ago, when a number of Polish workmen were discharged. At that time a Polish priest wrote Judge Severous claiming the men were discharged on political grounds.

The residents on Pine Grove avenue, Port Huron, who have been trying to sguirm out of paying for the re-payement of that street, have finally decided to waive all technicalities, and the street

A man giving his name as William Baker surrendered himself to the turn-ley of the jail at Lapeer, and said he was the burglar who broke into Vincent's drug store a few days ago. The surender doesn't puzzle the officers half as nuch as does the prisoner's great anx-ety to be sent to the Marquette prison. The query is: Why?

The engineer at the Croswell planing mill forgot to shut off the hydrath con-nected with the water works on Satur-day night and the water works tank was pretty well emptied into the engin The water ran twenty-lour hours nefore being discovered.

Edward Kline, 17 years old, living orth of Jackson, accidentally discharged both barrels of his gun in his left arm while husting. He was alone, and by a strong effort reached a farmhouse half mile away and fell exhausted from los of blood in the door yard. The injury will probably not prove fatal, but ampu-tation of the arm at the shoulder may be

Joseph P. Healey, a pioneer Alpena SUSPICION MURDER.

FARMER'S WIFE AND GRAND MOTHER DIE SUDDENLY.

Young Agriculturist Eald to Have Loved Another Girl Whom He at Once Married-Suspicion Is Aronsed and His Arrest Follows.

Murder Mystery in Iowa. James Paul is a young farmer just 26 years old, who lives, when at home, in a neat cottage on a picturesque spot the

picturesque spot the other side of Homer ten miles from Web ster City, He is now murdering his wife and her grandmother by administering poison. Last Fourth of

Last Fourth of July eve the young Miss Harfman. woman whom Paul led to the altar six years ago, died. On the night of Independence day he attended, he "patriotic" dance, at which he was the escort of Miss Hartman, to whom for months he had been paying devoted attention. The following Sunday, morning "Grandma" Dulin, Mrs. Paul's grandmother, and for the week since his wite's death his housekeeper, was dead, too. The old woman was buried, and about a week later the widower and Miss Hartman were married. Then Paul was arrested, charged with double murder. His bride of a week went back to her home bride of a week went back to her home to live with her parents, and now de-

Such is the outline of the Paul mys tery, which promises to be most sensa-tional. The circumstances surrounding

dounces the accus



PAUL AND HIS FORMER WIFE.

the death of the two women and the subsequent behavior of the man who should have been protector, point to him as be-ing the one responsible for the sudden death of both. But if he is convicted it

at a country dance, where his partner of the evening was the one he made his wife two weeks after-ward. Before the

marriage ceremony, however, there was an obstacle apparently in the way. The neighbors say it was the graudmother of Mrs. Paul. His wife. before her death, had

been the joy and pride of "Grandma" Dulin, as she was GRANDMA" DULIN folly to think she would ever give her

caned, and it was folly to think she would ever give her consent to the marriage of her grandsonin-law so soon after the death of her treasure.

The story the neighbors tell, and they told it under oath before the Grand Jury, is that Saturday afternoon after the death of his wife Paul was with "Grandma" Dulin. They talked about the death of his wife and how lonesome he would be without her. The noon hour came and the old lady, feeble as she was, moved herself around and prepared dinner for the two. Paul was with her in the kitchen and she had his sympathy. They partook of the meal. "Jim, this tea doesn't taste right," she said, "There is a bitter taste to it that I don't like. I can't drink any more of it." Sie had only finished a half of the cup, but two days afterward she died in cup, but two days afterward she died in spasms. Paul's arrest followed, and then commenced the unraveling of the chain of circumstances which makes the outlook gloomy for the accused. He was brought to the Webster City, jail, where he has the mathematical discrete village. since maintained a discreet silence. He



HOME OF THE PAULS.

only denies his quilt and insists his wife and her grandmother died from natural

causes.

Paul was hardly placed safely behind the bars before the proper officers com-menced gathering evidence. The remains of his wife had been laid to rest in a cemof his wife had been ind to rest in a cem-etery in Nebster County, only a few miles from her former home. This was done in accordance with her expressed wishes in life. The remains of "Grandma" Dulin were interred in Hamilton County. Both the bedies were exhumed. The stomache were sent to State Chemist Floyd Davis at Des Moines for analysis. In a few days word came from Des Moines that unmistakable signs of strychnine poison-

Ing had been found.

Aliss Hartman, whom Paul married so soon after the death of his wife and "Grandina" Dulin, is scarcely 18 years of age. Her parents are respectable people with the state of the st ple hving on a farm a mile south of Homer. She has had many suitors for her hand, but has refused them all. Her parents say they thought her of a retiring disposition, and in no way sought to in-fluence her selection of company. They had never noticed that there was more than a passing acquaintance between her and Paul, and when the fact of her man ringe, with hisa, was brought to their attention they would not believe it. Their daughter took the marringe certificate to their house and showed them that it was true before they could be convinced. Knowing of the short time that had elapsed since the death of Mrs. Paul, they denied her the house. When her husband was arrested she was left without means and alone. She returned again to her father's house and was given a home

Professional Gossips in China. a life of laziness.

COMMANDER CLARKSON.

New Head of the G. A. R. Is Very Popular with the "Hoys." Thaddeus Stevens Clerkson, the new commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was a candidate before the Louisville untional encampment last year, but finally declined to enter the race against Gen. Walker. He is well known and well liked in the Grand Army, espe-cially in the West. He was born at Get-



MAJ. THADDEUS S. CLARESON.

of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months, in Company A, First Illinois Artillery. He went to Cairo, served under Gen. Grant there; re-enlisted for the war July 10, 1861; was promoted Dec. 1, 1861, to adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois Cavelry; served with that regiment, and on the staff of Gen. John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that commander on the march to Helena and Little Rock, Ark, He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas Cavalry of Union white men of that State; was promoted to major and commanded the regiment antil nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under Gen. Steele. On Nov. 11, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and to-day has five children. He came to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, with is brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, in March of 1866, and has lived in the State for thirty-years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's administration. Maj. Clarkson was on the executive committee of the national council of administration, Clarkson was on the executive committee of the national council of administration. of the intional council of administration, (G.A.R., for three consecutive years, was elected department commander of Nebras-ka at the encampment in February, 1890; and has been commander of the Loyal Le-gion of Nebraska.

LABOR IN LINE

Toilers Turn Out to Celebrate Their Annual Bestival.

The labor organizations of Chicago celebrated Labor Day with a parade in which probably 40,000 men participated, practically every trades union in the city being represented. The weather was ideal and the streets were througed at an early hour by the sons of toil and their families. Their shops and factories were generally closed in recognition of the workingman's holiday and all public offices, the Board of Trade and many downtown stores remained closed all day. The town stores remained closed all day. The chief attraction of the day was the speech of William J. Bryan at Sharpshooters' Park in the afternoon. There was also speaking at Ogden's Grove by prominent.

speaking at Ogden's Grove by prominent labor leaders.

Long before 2:30, the hour set for the arrivel of William J. Bryan, Sharpshooters' Park was filled with laboring men. Outside a crowd of unnumbered thousands had gathered, waiting impatiently to see the apostle of free silver. Every tree within hearing of the speaker's standwas filled with those seeking an unobstructed view. As Mr. Bryan's carriage neared the park the densely packed crowds gathered there set up a roar that crowds gathered there set up a roar that crowds gathered there set up a roar that lasted for fully ten minutes. Then with a rush the gates were broken down. The police were powerless to control the crowd, and in a short time the park was one dense mass of crushed but still cheerone dense mass of crushed but still cheering humanity. No one was seriously injured in the jam, though one or two women were removed in a fainting condition.

The Labor Day parade in Kansas City
exceeded that of past years in point of
numbers. Five thousand workingmen in

line passed through the streets, the beau-tiful weather making it a success. Busi-ness was suspended and the streets were-lined with people.

In Washington, D. C., Labor Day was celebrated with the usual street parade and picnics and excursions by the several union organizations. The weather was perfect and an unusual number of sport-ing and other events served to bring out

arge crowds. The workingmen of Milwaukee laid aside their tools of trade and appeared in gala attire. The weather was favorable for marching and the parade in the for-noon was voted a success. Grand Mar-shall Frank Miller stated that he thought

be had 7,000 or 8,000 men in line.

Labor Day in Cleveland was celebrated by a monster parade of workingmen in which it was estimated that from 10,000 to 15,000 men took part. A feature of the demonstration was a number of marchers representing colored slaves and tramps. Illustrating their views of the present conditions of the workingman.

The Electoral Vote. The electoral vote as based upon apportionment act of Feb. 7, 1891, is follows:

١.	tonows.	The second secon
	States. Votes Alabama 11	. States. Votes
ì.	Alabama 11	Nebraska
ŀ	Arkansas 8	Nevada
	California 9	New Hampshire.
1	Colorado 4 Connecticut 6	New Jersey 1
	Connecticut 6	New York
1	Delawara	North Carolina 1
1	Florida 4	North Dakota
١	Georgia 13	Ohio 2
1	Idaho 3	Oregon
1	Illinois 24	Pennsylvania 3
		Rhode Island.
	Iowa 13	South Carolina
1	Kansas 10	South Dakota
	Kentucky 13	Tennessee 1
	Louislana 8	Texas 1
	Maine 6	Utah
i	Marviand 8	Vermont
1	Massachusetts 15	Virginia 1
	Michigan 14	Washington
1	Minnesota 9	West Virginia
1	Minutediani	Windowski 4
1	Missouri 17	Wyoming
	Montana 3	
1		Total44
	Necessary to a choice	
1		

Told in a Few Lines. Told in a Few Lines.
In attempting to capture Geo. O. Quinn, a Virginia desperado, who had killed Everett Fowler in Russell County, Virginia, the posse fired on him, killing him instantly. Quinn was surrounded by the posse and made a desperate fight before he was killed.
William Truste and Detective Soward are both in Newport (Ky.) jail, where Jackson and Walling were confined until removed to Covington for safety. Seward is charged with subprantion of witnesses

is charged with subornation of witnesses in the Pearl Bryan case and Truste is

Professional cossips are common in the Pearl Bryan case and Truste is under indictment for perjury.

Edwin Harlan, a son of the former american consul of that name, who is residing at Dresden, has been serving as whom they entertain by narrating the newsand scandal of the day. They thus eagn about enough to maintain them in a live of laziness.

MR: HOBART ACCEPTS.



ARRET A. HOBART, Republi-ARRET A. HOBAICI, tepnoli-can nominee for Vice Pregident of the United States, has given out his letter of acceptance. It is an em-phatic declaration for sound money and confains pointed facts in favor of a tariff

Money Must Be Sound.

The money standard of a great nation should be as fixed and permanent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of avery right minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coin made under any law, howsoever that coin may be stamped, will finally command in the markets of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed

the markers of the world the exact value of the materials which compose it. The dollar of our country, whether of gold or silver, should be of the full value of 100 cents, and by so much as any dollar is worth less than this in the market by precisely that sum will some one be defrauded.

The necessity of a certain and fixed money value between nations as well as individuals has grown out of the interchange of commodities, the trade and business rolationships which have arisen among the peoples of the world, with the enlargement of human wants and the broadening of human literests. This me cessity has made gold the final standard of all enlightened nations. Other metals, including silver, have a recognized commercial value, and silver especially has a value of great importance for subsidiary colmage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free colmage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this —it will not antagonize, but will gladly as—sist in prouncting a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free world and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free world and co-operation among the nations. The bimetallic currency, involving the free. roinage. In view of a sedulous effort by the advocates of free coinage to create a contrary impression, it cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Republican party in its platform affirms this value in silver and favors the largest possible use of this metal as actual money that can be maintained with safety. Not only this—it will not autagonize, but will gladly assist in prouncing a double standard whenever it can be secured by agreement and co-operation among the nations. The limetallic currency, involving the free use of silver, which we now have, is cordially approved by Republicans. But a standard and a currency are vastly different things.

No Time for Juggling.

If we are to continue to hold our place among the great commercial nations we must cease juggling with this question and make our honesty of purpose clear to the world. No room should be left for misconception as to the meaning of the language used in the bonds of the Government not yet matured. It should not be possible for any party or individual to raise a question as to the purpose of the country to pay all its obligations in the best form of money recognized by the commercial world. Any nation which is worthy of credit or confidence can afford to say explicitly, on a question so vital to every interest, what it means when such meaning is challenged or doubted. It is desirable that we should make it known at once and authoritatively that an "honest dollar" means any dollar equivalent to a gold dollar of the present standard of weight and fineness. The world should likewise be assured that the standard dollar of America is as inflexible a quantity as the French Napoleon, the British sovereign or the German 20- mark piece. No Time for Inggling.

British sovereign or the German 20-mark piece.

The free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 is a pokey which no nation has ever before proposed, and it is not to-day permitted in any mint in the world—not even in Mexico. It is proposed to make the coinage utilimited, at an absolutely ficitions ratio, fixed with no reference to intrinse value or pledge of ultimate redemption. With silver at its present-price of less than 70 cents an ounce in the market, such a policy means an immediate profit to the seller of silver for which there is no return now or hereafter to the people or the Government. It means that for each dollar's worth of silver bullion delivered at the mint practically \$2 of stamped coin will be given in exchange. For \$100 worth of bullion nearly 200 silver dollars will be delivered.

Consequences Would Be Camulative.

Consequences Would Be Cumulative.

Let it also be remembered that the consequences of such an act would probably be cumulative in their effects. The trop of sliver, unlike that of huy, or wheat, or corn—which being of yearly production can be regulated by the law of demand and supply—is fixed once for all. The sliver which has not yet been gathered is all in the ground. Dearth or other accident of the elements cannot augment or diminish it. Is it not more than probable that with the enormous premium offered for its mining, the cupidity of man would make an oversupply continuous, Consequences Would Be Camulative.

that more than 80 per cent, of the com-merce of the world is settled in gold or on

merce of the world is settled in gold or on a gold basis.

Such free coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate ugainst overy producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye—who should in justice be equally emittled, with the silver owner, to sell his products to the United States treasury, at a profit fixed by the Government—and against all producers of iron, steel, sinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a frand upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded.

Only Helps the Mine Owner.

In every aspect the proposed policy is partial and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine-owner or dealer that he takes his silver to the mint for coinage. The Government is always at the losing end. Stamp such fictitious value upon silver ore and a dishouest and unjust discrimination will be made against every other form of industry. When silver buillon, worth a little more than 50 cents, is made into a legal tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debt paying power of 100 cents, it will clearly be done at the expense and injury of every class of the community. Only Helps the Mine Owner.

phable declaration for sound money and confains pointed facts in favor of a tariff to develop and to protect the industries of the country. The statements in regard to the benedits of reciprocity are also cogent and logical. Following is the full text of Mr. Hobart's letter:

The Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks and Others of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention.—Gentlemen: I have already, in accepting the nomination for the office of the vice presidency tendered me by the national. Republican convention, expressed by approval of the party basis of doctrine. In according with the proceeding of the vice of the Amgricum people.

The platform declarations in reference to the woney question express clearly and unmistakably the attitude of the Republican narty as to this supremely important subject. We standiunqualifiedly for honesty in finance and the permanent adjustment of our monetary system, in the multifarious activities of trade and commerce, to the existing gold standard of vulne. We hold that every dollar of vulne when hot oils for his daily bread, in the morey issued by the Luited States, whether of gold, silver, or paper, must be worth.

Money Must Be Sound.

Money Must Be Sound.

The money standard of a great nations should be as sixed and permainent as the nation itself. To secure and retain the best should be the desire of avery right-minded citizen. Resting on stable foundations, continuous and unvarying certainty of value should be its distinguishing characteristic. The experience of all history confirms the truth that every coinmade under any law, howsoever that coin made under any law,

which these banks and bankers received in trust.

There are, in this country, nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,800,000, and with assets amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly \$300 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to accumulate enough to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over 1,000,000 of houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

War Upon the Homemakers.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of

War Upon the Homemakers.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen counces of silver to one of gold would be equivalent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings that these people have invested. It would be tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of "the homes of the provident." and tend directly to "destroy the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation of honest toll." Every one

stroy the stimulus to endeasor and the compensation of honest toil." Every one of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country, as an experiment, or as a concession to selfishness or greed.

The magnitude of the disaster which would overtake these and cognate interests becomes the more strikingly apparent when coasidered in the aggregate. Stated, broadly, the savings banks, life insurance and assessment companies and building and loan associations of the country hold in trust \$15,809,717,331. The debasement of the currency to a silver basis, as proposed by the Chicago platform, would wipe out at one blow approximately \$7,913,504,856 of this aggregate. According to the report of the department of agriculture, the total value of the main fereral crops in this country in 1884 was \$505,43,317. cording to the report of the epartment of agriculture, the total value of the main cereal crops in this country in 1894 was \$905.433,107. So that the total sum belonging to the people, and held in trust in these institutions, which would be obliterated by the triumph of free and unlimited silver coinage, would be seven and one-half times the total value of the annual careal crop of the United States. The total value of the manufactured products of the country for the census year of 1890 was \$9.372,3372,832.83. The establishment of a silver basis of value, as now proposed, would entail a loss of these three interests alone equal to \$5 per cent, of this enormous output of all the manufacturing industries of the Uniem, and would affect directly nearly one-third of its whole population.

able that with the enormous premium offered for its mining, the cupidity of man would make an oversupply continuous, with the necessary result of a steady depreciation as long as the silver dollar could be kept in circulation at all? Under the laws of finance, which are as fixed as those of any other science, the inevitable result would finally be a currency all and absolutely flat. There is no difference in principle between a dollar half-flat and one all fint. The latter as the cheapest, under the logic of "cheap money," would surely drive the other out.

Any attempt on the part of the Government to create by its fait, money of a fictition y value, would dishoner us in the eyes of other peoples, and bring infinite repreach upon the hational character. The luminess and financial consequences of such an immoral act would be world wide, because our commercial relations are world wide. All our settlements with other lands must be made, not with the more world wide. All our settlements with the more ywhich may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all astions with the honored survivors of our struggle because our commercial relations are money which may be legally current in our own country, but in gold, the standard of all astions with which our relations are most cordial and extensive, and me legisfally conditions are excessity. The amounts due, in addition to the agreement of the flowernment to protect and enough to the remargement of the covernment to the development of dust the people ought to the people. It does not any on the late war. That sum represents blood spilled and sufferings endure in order of indistinguished in our of the people. It does not any or any term of discounters and summary cases the sums some period in order of the spirit, and the people ought to discounters and the utilization, under the logic of "cheap money," would deplete these to the extent of a gird and our gent and our year as and any our terms of the flowernment to prove the flowernment to create by Pensions Also in Danger.

أعرفه والمسابق والمصادق المتأثر المتأثر المناوع والمشامعين

insurance, where the money descrited or the premiums have been paid in sold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due and to become due, for State, 'municipal, county or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent it would not only entail upon our fellow-countrymen a loss in money which has not been equaled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would at the same time bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which had the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue such wholesale reguidation is without necessity or excuse. No nolitical expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act.

All these deposits and debts must, under the plaiform of the Republican party, be met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made. insurance, where the money described or

same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made.

Facts Officially Established.

Still dealing sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous mass to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than its increase in the per capita boldings of its population. In the decade between 1880 and 1896, during which we had our existing gold standard, and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per capita ownings of this country increased from \$570 to \$1,033. In those ten pears the aggragate increase of the wealth of our country was \$21,335,000,000, being 50 per cent. In excess of the increase of any previous ten years, since 1850, and at the mazing rate of over two thousand million dollars a year. The framers of the Chlcago, platform, in the face of this fact, and of the enormous increase over Great British, during this same gold standard decade, of our country's foreign trade and its production of viton, coal and other great symbols of national strength and progress, assert that our monetary standard is "not only un-American, but anti-American," and that it has thought us "broth financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more cover of the face of all such Indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent. of the face of all such Indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of flat currency, irredeemable, and therefore, without any scandard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

Cannot Sanction Spoliation.

Cannot Sanction Spoliation. \

Cannot Sanction Spoliation.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must should fast to its integrity, it must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should beceater be taught in the common schools of the land, and the leason impressed upon those who are the voters of today and those who are the voters of today and those who are the voters of its and the wise, particle nor safe to make political glatforms the mediums of assault upon propelly, the peace of society and upon civilization has it.

Until these lessons have been learned by

to make political matterns the measure of assault upon propelly, the peace of society and upon civilization itself.

Until these lessons have been learned by our children, and by those who have reached the voltes age, it can only be surmised what sulightened statesmen and pursued economists will record as to the action of a party convention which offers an inducement to national dishonesty by a premium of 47 cents for every 53 cents' worth of aliver that can be extracted from the bowels of the whole earth, with a cordini invitation to all to produce it at our minus and accept for it a full legal tender dollar of 400 cents rated value, to be coined free of charge and unlimited in quantity for private account.

But vastly maye than a mere assertion of a purpose to reconstruct the national currency is suggested by the Otleago salicform. It assumes, by fact, the form of a revolutionary propagands. It embodies a mence of national disintegration and destruction. This spirit manifested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sancity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the nation by stripping the Government, of the power to borrew money as the argent exigencies of the treasury may require, and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of funnacia and industrial spirity.

Nor is this all. Not content with, a proposition to this debauch the currency and to unsettle all conditions of trade and commerce, the party responsible for this platform denies the compassion of the Government to protect the lives and property of its clitzens against internal disorder and violence.

Would Debauch the Courts.

Would Debauch the Courts.

ment to protect the lives and property of its citizons against internal disorder and violence.

Would Debauch the Courts.

It assalis the judichal monuments reared by the Constitution for the defense of Individual rights and the public welfare, and it even threatens to destroy the integrity of the Supreme Court, which has been considered the last refuge of the citizen against overy form of outrage and injustice.

In the face of the serious peril which these propositions embody, it would seem that there could be but one sentiment among right-thinking citizens as to the futy of the hour. All men, of whatever party, who believe in law and have some regard for the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, may be a decided to the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, may be a decided to the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, may be a decided to the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, may be a decided to the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, and the sacredness of individual and institutional rights, and the sacredness of individual and institutional rights and the sacredness of individual and institutional rights and the sacredness of individual and institutional rights and the sacredness of individual and sections attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital, is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the Government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult, and would not havoive any disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary trains modifications along the fines of experience.

For the first two fiscal years of the so-called McKinl

of citizens. It opposes any application of the protective principles.

Favors a Stablic Tariff.

Our party holds that by a vise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the Government to protect and encourage in all practicable ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor and the emargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any term of legislation which would lodge in the Government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriofic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources's and the utilization, under the best attainable conditions, of our own asplind and our own available skill and industry.

bor and tadustry. The country designds: right settlement, and then it wants rest."

bor and isdustry. The country desirads a right settlement, and then it wants reat."

People Mast Have Employment.

The Republican party, in its first successful national contest, under Abrahum Lincoin, declared, in favor "of that policy of national exchanges which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture renunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence." The principle thus candicated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it woust be tensiculted, and never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it woust be tensiculted, adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be sound and honest, we must also remember that unless we make it possible for capital to find employment and for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages it will be impossible to attait that degree of prosperity which, with, a sound attiff policy, will be assured.

In 1802, when by universal consent we touched the high-water mark of our national prosperity, we, were under the same financial system that we have to-day. Gold was then the sole standard, and sliver and paper werefreely used as the common currency. We had a tariff finned by another limitations which a the direction of, the great autosmagn who now logically leads the contest for a restoration of the policy-whose reversal brought paralysis to so smiry of unifodusties and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy of the gentline American types the prosent administration came into power.

War. Have Been Too Often Betrayed, power.

Have Been Too Often Betrayed,
My sincere, cowletion is that my country
men will proye wise enough to understand
the leues that confront them, and particular
the leues that confront them, and particular
the leues that confront them, and particular
the promises of a party which under desponses to a party which under desponses as a many which under desponse of a party which under desponse of the property of the property of which, as now constituted, would endead
ger at home private security and the public safety, and disastrously affect abroad both our credit and good name. And foremost among those who will decline to follow where the new Democraty leads will, be thousands of men, Democrats note time and Democrats to-day, who count country more than party, and are unwilling even by indirection to contribute to results so disastrous to our most sacred interests.

The platform of the Republican National

rection to contribute to results so disastrous to our most sacred interests.

The platform of the Republican National Convention states the party position concerning other questions than those herein referred to These without a new present time of subordinate importance, anould not be overlooked. The Republican state of the present time of subordinate importance and the subordinate in the subordinate

Stands for the American Home.

The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has almed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry of moral culture and of favorable physical environment. It was the party which instituted the policy of free homesteads, and which holds now that this policy should be re-established, and that the public land yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our national territory should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the state lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the truest embodiment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of security.

If elected to the position for which I have been nominated it will be my earnest and constant endeavor, under divine guidance, in the sphere of duty assigned to me, to serve the people loyally along the line of, the principles and policies of the party which has houored me with its preference.

I am, gentiemen of the committee, very truly yours.

GARRET A. HOBART. Stands for the American Bome

has honored me v I am, gentleme truly yours, GARRET A. HOBART.

THE SEA OF SAND.

Marco Polo's Account of the Great

Desert of Gobi.

Lop is a large town at the edge of the Desert, which is called the Desert of Lop, and is situated between cast and northeast. It belongs to the Great Kaan, and the people worship Mahomet. Now, such persons as propose to cross the Desert take a week's rest in this town to refresh themselves and their cattle; and then they make ready for the journey, taking with them a month's supply for man and beast. On quitting this city they enter the Desert

The length of this Desert is so great that it is said it would take a year and more to ride from one end of it to the other. And here, where its breadth is least, it takes a month to cross it. The all composed of hills and valleys of sand, and not a thing to eat is to be found on it. But after riding for a day and a night you find fresh water, enough maybap for some fifty or a hundred persons with their beasts, but not for more. And all across the Desert you will find water in like manner, that is to say, in some twenty-eight places altogether you will find good water, but in no great quantity; and in four places

Beasts there are none; for there is naught for them to eat. But there is a marvelous thing related of this Desert, which is that when travelers are on the move by night, and one of them chances to lag behind, or to fall asleep or the like, when he tries to gain his company again he will hear spirits talking, and will suppose them to be his com rades. Sometimes the spirits will call him by name; and thus shall a traveler offtimes be led astray so that he never finds his party. And in this way many have perished. Sometimes the stray travelers will hear as it were the tramp and hum of a great cavalcade of people away from the real line of road, and taking this to be their own company they will follow the sound: and when day brenks they find that a cheat has been put on them and that they are in an ill plight. Even in the daytime one hears those spirits talking. And some-times you shall hear the sound of a varicty of musical instruments, and still more commonly the sound of drums Hence in making this journey 'tis customary for travelers to keep close to gether. All the animals, too, have bells at their necks, so that they cannot easily get astray. And at sleeping time a signal is put up to show the direction of the next march.' So thus it is that the Desert is cross

ed.—St. Nicholas.

The Pioneer Flyer. Lllienthal was the first flying-ma chine inventor who really succeeded in flying for even a short distance. attempt to make a more ambifious flight has cost him his life, but nevertheless inventors will go on imitating him, and it may be that in spite of frac tured spines and broken necks me will finally fulfill the prediction of th celebrated mathematician and astron omer, Prof. Proctor, who expected that as easily and naturally as they now know how to swim.

Most girls look prettier at a plane than they sound.

ALL ABOUT THE FARM

SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO RURAL READERS.

Dairy Department Equipment in an Experiment Station-A Homemade Windmill that Answers All Requirements.

Dairy Department.

In the accompanying engraving the first shows the floor plan of the new creamery, and the second presents a perspective view of the new dairy barn, which have recently been added to the ment Station. This addition has been



GROUND PLAN, OF CREAMERY.

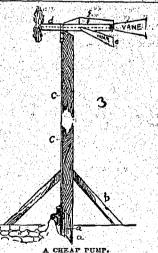
made in order to keep pace with changing conditions of the agriculture of the State. Many sections that were but a few years ago grain-producing are now becoming dairy centers. In 1888 there were less than six creameties in the State, but now there are eighty in operation. The work at present of the sta-tion will be to illustrate the best methods of work with the average condi-tions as they exist in the State. Illustrations how to go about selecting and rearing a profitable butter herd will be a prominent feature—a herd that will produce 300 pounds or over per cow, instead of the present low State avernge of 100 pounds per cow. It will also be the aim of the station in its every day work, and by means of accounts, to show how it is possible to carry a cow per acre instead of using four or five acres as is usually done. The more technical work will be with feeds and improved methods of handling and care of products. The dairy barn is fitted up with a number of kinds of stanhions, Newton cow ties, Bidwell stalls



PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF DAIRY BARN and the old-fashioned mangers, and many conveniences for preparing and bandling feeds.—American Agricultur

A Homemade Windmill. A windmill such as is portmyed below can be made by any ingenious farmer at a trifling expense. For an upright to place the windmill on, I use 0 by 6 inch elm scantling. Cut a 2-inch strip four feet long from the center and run it down on the cribbing of the well.

Two bolts, a, a, were riveted through upright to cribbing. Two braces, b, of 2 by 4 inch scantling make the upright secure. To upper end of upright is boit-ed a piece of old pump piping about two feet long for the sucker rod c c to work through, as well as for the windmill to turn and face the wind. The crosspiece pon which the windmill works, d, contains a hole just large enough to allow it to turn easily on this pipe. The shaft from the windmill to pitman passes close at one side of this pipe. The tail or vane is put on the opposite side of the crosspiece to the fan and balances it. To prevent the main vane from holding the fag too straight to the wind in storm, I placed a smaller vane, e, at the side. Strong winds press against the smaller vane, turning the fan out



A CREAP PUMP. enough to prevent breaking. The cross plece is 6 by 6 inches. At about one-third of the distance from the pipe to pitman is placed a standard, g. for a lever, f, to work on. These parts were made by a blacksmith. My windmill has been in operation over a year, and since placing the smaller vane, e, on the side. I have had no trouble with it: before then, a storm would break the leaves .- R. M. B., in Farm and Home,

Good Advice. The habit of calling attention to de-

fects about homes, by apologizing for them, is a bad one, and one that no selfrespecting woman should follow. The following advice given to a young married woman who was visited by another older and more experienced one may be helpful to some of our readers. When the visitor rose to go the hostess came with her to the door, and out upon the plazza, which, however, looked a little dusty in the corners. "Oh, dear!" said the young wife, "how provoking the servants are! I told Mary to sweep the piezza thoroughlan and now how dusty it is." "Grape," said the lder woman, looking into the disturbed young face with kindly, humorous eyes, "I am an old housekeeper. Let me give ple's attention to defects. Unless you do so they will rarely see them, Now, if I had been in your place and noticed if I had been in your place and notices growth or the little the dist I should have said, 'How bine' cultivation will bely this

the sky is? or How bequilful the clouds are!' or 'How bracing the air is!' Then spoke, and should bave gotten you down the steps, and out of sight without your sector the dust!! There is a good lesson here for many of us,

Rouldry Pointers, When hens lay thin-shelled eggs they

are in need of lime.

The roosts should be low, especially

for large, heav, fowls. Build the house ten by ten feet for ten fowls, and the yard ten times larger.

Ducklings are marketed at five pounds weight, which they attain in ten Placing lin old cock bird in a run of cockerels will prevent the latter from

aghting. Ten dozen eggs a year is the aver-age estimate given as the production of the hen. he hen. Thirteen eggs are considered a set-

ting, though many breeders are now giving fifteen. Better for the wife to earn her pin money with poultry then to take in washing or sewing.

In shipping live poultry it is poor-conomy to ship the best with the poorest. Grade them.

Don't forget to clean out the nests

and put in new litter, for the lice are still with us. Better strew a bandful of insect powder in the nest to help drive the enemy out.

Attention to poultry pays on the farm.

and during these times, when country produce is selling at such low prices, there is no product on the farm that orings cash so readily as poultry and eggs.

Eenefits of Early Fall Plowing. In all our experience we have never een any but the best results from fall plowing, while on the other hand we have often seen the ill effects of late plowing on the next crop. At one time we began the plowing of a field containing eighty acres while still engaged in stacking, the wet weather having interfered with the latter work, says a writer in the "Homestead." Plowing was continued at odd times till late in the full, and the following year the entire field was planted in corn. During the summer the growing corn told unerringly of the difference in time of plowing, the crop being the best on the early plowed ground and the poorest on the late plowed. With our experience in plowing stubble ground for a crop of corn we would much prefer spring plowing to that of the late fall, the only thing to be said in favor of the latter being that work is not usually so pressing in the fall as in the spring, but early fall plowing is far better than either, whether for corn or small grain, and if the surface of the soil does become packed all the better for the crop. It will show its appreciation as a secures a foothold.

Some Irrigation Problems. Prof. Sanborn says: It has long been held that irrigation water applied be-neath the surface is better than surface irrigation, in relation to the amount used, the temperature of the soil, the amount of evaporation, washing the soil and yield of crop, including quality of crop received. Though philosophically there would seem to be little doubt that the propositions are well taken. sub-irrigation as an economical process has been overpressed by some as a means of very greatly curtailing the amount of water used. There are those who have asserted that only one-tenth of the water applied by sub-irrigation would be found necessary to substitute for that required by surface irrigation. Such claims are the untempered claims that enthusiasts frequently make in new methods proposed. But, if the claim for sub-irrigation be granted, we are confronted with the cost of sub-irrigation and our practical ability to distribute it rapidly enough through the soil to meet the wants of growing plants.

Winter Ryc. An Eastern farmer writes: To those In cutvellow at the roots, so that it will be green and nice when cured. If it can be used for hogs let them remain in it all summer and you will find it the easiest way of fattening them you ever tried: nothing makes spring pigs grow equal to it, although a little ground feed may be fed to advantage at any time, and milk the same.

Teach Boys Hew to Farm.

To make farm life a success and desirable: the farmer must teach his hove and girls that there is no other profes sion within the bounds of civilization as independent, honorable and enno-bling as life on the farm. This growing practice of sending our boys to school to be educated for some other profession is making all our farm boys anx ious to leave the old homestead and crowd into the cities; where every proession is overdone, and trickery only door left open to the educated boy. It is not enough to teach boys how farm; the foundation of success is in teaching them contentment on farm.

Horticultural Hints. Cut out the raspberry canes that hav borne fruit this year. How have you been most successful

is keeping winter apples? Cuttings of current or gooseherr plants may be made this month.

Judge Emery, of Kansas, says "irri-gation will double the life and product of any orchard." Market gardening is a profitable business if the market is near. But it is a

laborious business,

in some manner. Many insect pests will be killed by so doing. If horticulturists want to improve their conditions, and the general con-dition of the people, they should get in

touch with each other. To have a good crop of strawberries next season there must be a good growth of plants this fall. Thorough

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To get the second of the second graph

ABOUT PALMS.

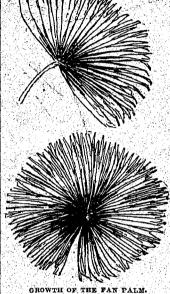
There Were Very Few in This Country

The wonderful aesthetic progress of the beople by the United States is lustrated by the fact that forty years ago there were but six fam palms, the ago there were but six fam paims, me kind from which ordinary fans are



made, in this country. By that wonderful geometrical process of which nature is so lavish, they have borne seed and given forth the principle of, life to 8,000,000, the number in pots to-day; of the lifty varieties of palms there are five kinds that adorn the homes of our people. The other variety have chiefly a botanical interest.

There is the Bourbon fan palm, the commonest variety; the wax palm, long, slender-leaved plant, resembling eathers in a big chief's net; the Blackburn palm; the "Foun-



GROWTH OF THE FAN PALM.

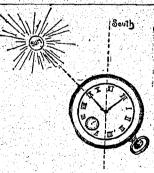
tain." from an island near Australia: Canary Island palm, the best for house culture, and sugar palm, indigenous to India. From it the natives extract large quantities of sugar for exportation to foreign countries.

The Thrinis Argentina Panama chip attracts attention by its height and slenderness. Many of our summer girls' hats are made from its leaves: these are also for stouter usage, being so tenacious as to make excellent thatching for houses.

TO FIND DIRECTION.

With a Watch a North and South Line May Be Fixed.

Few of the many persons who carry vatches are aware of the fact that they are always provided with a compass, with which, when the sun is shining, they can determine a north and south line. All one has to do is to point the hour hand to the sun, and south is exactly half way between the who have never tried it I would say, hour and the figure 12 on the watch, sow a field of rye this year. Sow it For example, suppose it is 9 o'clock in early, and do not be affald to pasture the morning. Follow the rule given it into It will come up nicely in the above and we will find the south as inspring, affording pasturage long before dicated below, Prolong this line across the grass is big enough to turn into. the face of the watch and you have Keep it fed down as long as possible, a north and south line, and from this but when it begins to joint, keep out any point of the compass may be de-the stock if you want it for hay, or to termined. This may seem strange, but termined. This may seem strange, but the reason is plain. While the sun is ting for hay cut before it begins to turn passing over 180 degrees (from east to yellow at the roots, so that it will be west) the hour hand of the watch west) the hour hand of the watch passes over 360 degrees (from 6 o'clock to 6 o'clock). Consequently the angular movement of the sun in one hour corresponds to the angular movement of the hour hand in half an hour. Hence if helding the watch horizontal we point the hour hand toward the ann he line from the pivot of the hands



HOW TO FIX DIRECTION.

to a point midway between the hour hand and 12 o'clock will point to the south. Of course, the watch must be set to correct local time: if it is set to standard time the difference between ecal, or real, and standard time should be ascertained and allowance made therefor.

High Mountain Climbing.

Aconcagua, the highest peak on the western hemisphere, is to be attempted again this fall by Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald. who explored the New Zealand Alpa, If he succeeds in getting to the top, All fallen fruit should be destroyed which is 23,200 feet above sea level. he will beat the highest mountain climbing record, Sir W. M. Gonway's 22,600 feet ascent of Ploneer Peak in the Himalayas. Dr. Gussfeldt has tried Aconeagua, but got into trouble with his guides and had to turn back 2.000 feet from the summit. Mr. Fitzgerald will have in his party the Swiss guide Zurbriggen, who accompanied him in caland and was with Conway in

the Himslayna. and the second s



REPUBLICAN NATION'L TICKET

WILLIAM MORINLEY, Jr. - or onio.-

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

GARRETT A. HOBART. NEW JERSEY.



REPUBLICAN STATETICKET

FOR GOVERNOR. HAZEN S. PINGREE, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, THOS. B. DUNSTAN, of Houghton For Secretary of State, WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Calhoun. For Treasurer, GEORGE A. STEEL, of Clinton. For Auditor General. ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien. For Commis'r. of Land Office, WM. A. FRENCH, of Presque Isle. For Auditor General, FRED A. MAYNARD, of Kent. For Supt. of Pub. Instruction, JASON E. HAMMOND, of Hillsdale. For Mem. St. Bd. of Education, JOHN W. SIMMONS, of Shiwassee

For Congressman, 10th Dist., R. O. CRUMP, of BAY COUNTY

Representative, Alpena District, H. K. GUSTIN, of ALPENA COUNTY.

begin to pick up. The Chicago plat- that he said, was this: form is not a running mate to pros-

Another \$10,000,000 deficit in the national treasury is scored for the tions. Take the statement home. month of August. If the Wilson tariff Think of it. Sleep on it. Consider law is not a failure, won't some good free trade Democrat tell us what revenue law ever cost us more?-New York Mail and Express.

One of the most sensible utterances opened was his saying that the tariff is the great issue of the present contest. Major McKinley could not have stated a greater truism than this .-St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald.

"Our opponents don't offer any cure for hard times." That is just the liver is to pld and sluggish and the thing they do offer, above everything else. It is sound money and protecclse. It is sound money and protection. Give the working millions a billous fevers. No nedletine will act chance to earn the dollars, and then be sure they are good dollars when

to the labor unions of Chicago that "one of the important duties of government is the putting of rings in the noses of hogs." This is the interest in the September CRNTURY chaste and dignified language which is Profes or Henry Fairfield Osborn's the Popocrat candidate for President description of some of the "Prehistemploys to catch the labor vote. oric Quadrupeds of the Rockles." The

League has just issued document No. tion of Professor Osborn, who is Cur-59, "The tariff," which gives extracts ator of Vertebrate Paleontology in in paralell columns from the speeches the American Museum of Natural of Hon. W. J. Bryan, and Hon. Wm. History. McKinley. This document should be read by every voter. Address W. F. Wakeman, General Secretary, 135 W. 2nd Street, New York.

The Bryanites have already reached the point where they serve notice that writes: "Dr. Kings New Discovery the free-silverites in the next Con- is all that is claimed for it; it never gress will not allow the passage of fails, and is a sure cure for consumpthe necessary appropriation bills to enough for its merits." Dr. King's carry on the government, unless a New Discovery for Consumption, free-silver bill shall be passed. And Coughs and Colds is not an experiyet these gentlemen object to being medt, it has been tried for a quarter classified in the same category with of a century, and today stands at the bead. It never disappoints. Free anarchists.—Louisville Courier-Jour- trial bottles at L. Fournier's Drug

The AuxIntichte. The great interest displayed throughout the Southern States in The great interest displayed the tariff question has caused the American Protective Tariff League to issue a revised and enlarged edition of Defender Document No. 7 entitled, "The Protective Tariff—Its Advantages to the South." With valuable additions on the same subect, this document was incorporated in the remarks of Senator Pritchard of North Carolins, delivered in the

> The Republican State Central committee held a meeting in Detroit last reek, every district in the State being represented. "Sound money and Pingree" is to be the slogan during the campaign in this state. Mr. Pingree favors silver, so does every Republican, so does the Republican platform adopted at St. Louis, but Mr. Pingree, like the Republican platform, does not favor silver to the exclusion of gold and sound moncy. He stands squarely on the Republican platform. The Republican party is the only party that ever did anything to favor silver, and that party is as of strongly in favor of sliver to-day as ever, but the party is not in favor of making silver the only standard. which would be the result if the what is it party should be successful this fall.—Cheb. Tribune.

No man has been wronged in this country by the demonetization of silout. There never was any crime com ernment property, but the city itself mitted or industry or interest harmed by the change in the coinage regulations. When it would take 500 freight cars with 25 tons of silver in each to move our legal tender silver accross the country, what is the use of talking of "demonetized silver?" The expression is rotten, and it means a sentiment that is false always, and often fraudulent. The only parties who have any ground for complaint are the owners of silver mines so poor that they can not be worked save by taxing the people to pay their profits, and that sort of thing does not come under the head of a productive industry.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison an talk as straight as his grandfather shot at the battle of Tipecanoe. Whenever he stands up before an audience he knows what to say, and says it, cutting 'cross lots if necessary. His remarks are incisive. They cut their way through the fogs and clouds of verbiage with which economic questions are too generally obscured, and clear the atmosphere as does a thunderclap.

When the General speaks we are not left in doubt as to his meaning. We not only hear but see. Even the blind see when he has spoken. His address of Thursday night last was chock full of wit and wisdom, and he did not strain after allegorical effects. Down Bryanism and business will The very best of all the good things

"The prospect of Republican success never did disturb business."

In those few words there is a whole political speech, covering all quesits antithesis:

"The prospect of Democratic success always did disturb business."

Paint on your walls these words so full of truth and meaning! Inscribe them on your banners! They would make a victorious slogan-

"The prospect of Republican success never did disturb business! Dispute it who can .- N. Y. Press.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine suited In one of his speeches Bryan says: for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid exhausted fealing prevails, when the need of a tonic, and alterative if felt. A prompt use of this medicine has poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation and Dizziness yield to Eiec Nominee Bryan said in his speech at L. Fournier's Drugstore. 1

An illustrated paper of scientific pictures by Mr. Charles Knight are careful reconstructions of these giant The American Protective Tariff quadrupeds, drawn under the direc-

Stands at the Head.

Aug J. Hogel, the leading druggist of Shrevenort, La, says: "Dr. King's New Discovery is the only thing that cures my cough, and it is the best seller I have." J. F. Camp-bell, merchant of Saford, Arizona.

THE TWO PLATFORMS

SOME OF THE DEMOCRAT AND REPUBLICAN UTTERANCES.

Long Array of Things Omitted from the Democratic Pronouncement - Revolu tionary Sentiments-No Declaration of Foreign Policy.

While the tariff and financial planks of the Republican and Democratic plat-forms deservedly have a large share of the public attention, there are certain other differences between them that ought not to be overlooked. The pres-ence of a large Populist, and even an-archist, element in the Chicago con-vention was noted at the time, and had its influence in dictating the plat form and making the nominations. It

found plain expression in the following paragraph of the platform adopted:
"We denounce arbitrary interference by '^loral anthorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppres-sion, by which federal judges, in con-tempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once leg lators, judges and executioners.'

The plain intent of this is to deny to the general government the right to pro tect its own fixed property or its postal service when interstate commerce is imperiled by riots. It is simply a re-Rection of Governor Algeld's protest agt lb. ... of government troops to protect the mails and public prop-erty at the time of the Chicago strike riots, after Algeldt himself had shown ver. In the whole, broad land no in- his incapacity to deal with the moh cident of the kind can be pointed and when not only the railroad and gov

was in danger.

The same hostility to the constitutional and orderly conduct of public affairs is found in the covert threat, found in the Chicago platform, to reorganize the supreme court. After deploring the decision of the supreme court on the income tax, the platform. duty or congress to use all constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its neighbor to us. From reports made

turning the income tax decision, or else to accomplish the same purpose by increasing the number of judges, the new ones to be appointed with the same design. In either case the purpose is essentially revolutionary in its

pose is essentially revolutionary in its character.

The omissions of the Democratic platform are hurdly less offensive to the patriotic voter than its utterances. With the exception of a single mild sentence of sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independent struggle for liberty and independence, it has not a single word upon our for-eign relations, nothing about the Hawaisan affairs which the present administration so badly lungled; nothing the attempted ? haggressions in Venezuela; nothing about the application of the Monroe doctrine to that affair; nothing about our interests in Nicaragua and the West Indies. The Republican platform, on the other hand, reasserts the Monroe doctrine to its full extent, and reaffirms the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the ap-

doctrine effect by responding to the ap-peals of any American state for friendly intervention in cases of European encroachment. It gives generous ex-pression of sympathy to the Cu-bans in their determined contest-for liberty and declares that the Unit tes should a italy use its influence and good offices, to re-store neace and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island. It declares that the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States, and that by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure a much dies. Finully, referring to the de-struction of American property in Armenia, it declares that, there and verywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected, at every hazard and at any fairs. The other gives clear enuncia tion of our claims and demands as a

self-respecting power among the nations of the earth. The Republican platform also declares in favor of the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, for the continued enlargement of our navy and for a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses; for a free and unrestricted ballot for every American citizen, with a fair count of the ballots thus east: favors a national board of arbitration for the settlement of differences between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce; favors an immediate return to the free

THIS SPACE

BELONGS TO THE

H. JOSEPH COMPANY.

LOOK OUT FOR NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

THE WORKINGMAN.

Suppose He Lived in Mexico, Under the

There are 24 gold standard countries in the world, and eight silver standard countries or groups of countries. Of the latter the Central American states are small, and in China and Japan all are small, and in China and Japan all other conditions of life are different from what they are in this favored land. Russia, Mexico and Peru are the nearest civilized of the silver standard

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bont 53 cents. The American is paid in a dollar with a purchasing power of 00 cents.

Does the American want to come

lown to the level of the Mexican for

One consequence of overvaluing either metal, in respect to the other, is the banishment of that which is overvalued.—Humilton.

desirable to possess the kind of money, as the kind of commodities best adapted to a foreign market.-Hamilton,

Preaching Night by Night.

DR. C. D. WARNER-Dear Sir: Last winter I was very much troubled with which both senators now support, says my throat, especially when preaching "We demand the free and unlim night after night. I received the bettle of White Wine of Tar Syrup to say I was much benefited by its sent of any other nation."
use, and regard it a most excellent Senators Jones and Stewar medicine for the throat and lungs.

For sale by L. Fournier, Grayling, now. Does this account for their and C. F. Kelley, Frederic.

A Whole Family.

Rev. L. A. Dunlap, of Mount Ver-non, Mo., says: My children were attileted with a cough resulting from Measles, my wife with a cough that Cuts, Bruises Sores, Ulcers, Salt prevented her from sleeping, more or Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped less, for five years, and your White Mands, Chilblains, Corns and all Wine of Tat Syrup has cured them Skin Eruptions, and positively cures

three minds and the from sleephing, more or played engaged in internate commerce.

In yors an immediate return to the free homestead oplicy of the Republican of the commerce of the commerce

UNHEEDED WARNING.

Past Experiences Should Have Taugh the People Better

When the voters in 1892 listened to the siren voices of Democratic orators promising better times and an enlarged oreign trade from the adoption of "tariff reform" measures, they went against the warnings of history, as well as against the soundest principles of political economy. Experiences under the low tariffs of 1816, 1832 and 1846 were all against them. In reference to the latter President Fillmore, n his message to congress in Decen

is in smessage to congress in December, 1851, said:
"The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from \$65,000,000 in 1847 to \$21,000,000 in 1851, with almos a certainty of a still further reduction in 1852. The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchan-dies, it was thought by those who established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country by increasing the demand and raising the price of our agricultural products in foreign markets. The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy."

These words were uttered as historical of the effect which the repeal of the protective tariff of 1842 by the free trade tariff of 1846 had upon the agri-cultural industry of the country. They can now be quoted with larger figures, as historical of the effect which the repeal of the McKinley tariff of 1890, by the Wilson tariff of 1894, had upon the same class of industries.

In the fiscal year ending June 30 1892, which was the first full year un der the McKinley tariff, the exports of agricultural products amounted to \$799,328,232. In 1895, which was the first full year under the Wilson tariff, they were \$553,215,317, a falling off of \$246,116,915, or about 30 per cent.

A return to protection and reciprocity s needed to bring back the figures o

BEFORE AND AFTER.

enators Jones and Stewart Experience a Change of Heart. Here is what Senator Jones, of Ne ada, one of the ablest of the present

advocates of a silver standard, said on the subject in 1874: "I believe the sooner we come down to a purely gold standard the better it will be for the country."

Here is what Senator Stewart, of Nevada, one of the most intolerant of the present advocates of the silver standard, said in the same year: "I want the standard gold, and no

paper money not redeemable in gold." Here is what the Chicago platform

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold bettle of White Wine of Tar Syrup at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, you so kindly sent me, and I am glad without waiting for the aid or con-Senators Jones and Stewart were not

large owners in silver mines in 1874. They are large owners in such mines change of attitude? If so what weight should their present utterances have with the public?

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

EVERY FARMER*

Who wants his Horses and Cattle to do well through the winter. should not neglect to buy

PRATT'S FOOD.

It will more than pay you. 75c and \$1.50 per Sack. #

FOR CHICKENS#

∃Try a Packet of

Pratt's Poultry Food.

25c per Packet.

For Sale only at the Store of

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

The Inter Ocean

Is the Most Popular Republican Newspaper of the West and Has the Largest Circulation.

DAILY (without Sunday)\$4.00 per year

As a Newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALL THE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Weekly Inter Ocean As a Family Paper Is Not Excelled by Any.

It has something of interest to each member of the family. Its
YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT is the very best of its kind. Its LITERARY FEATURES are unequaled.

It is a TWELVE PAGE PAPER and contains the News of the World.
POLITICALLY IT IS REPUBLICAN, and gives its readers the benefit of the ablest discussions on all live political topics. It is published in Chicago

and is in accord with the people of the West in both politics and literature ase remember that the price of THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN is ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR. Address

THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

NEW LOCATION AND NEW GOODS.

I have moved into the Wight building, next door to the Post Office, where I shall be pleased to see all my old, and many new patrons. I have just received a full line of

Canned Goods. Confectionery, Cigars.

Story Papers, Soft Drinks. Lunches served. Give me a call. J. W. SORENSON. Grayling, Michigan

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

LOCAL ITEMS

Read Salling, Hanson & Co's. new

ad ertisement. Great Lace Sale, this week and next, at Claggetts'.

R. Hanson went to Detroit, last Mouday.

A. J. Elckoff returned to Wash ington. D. C., last Monday.

Judge of Probate, W. C. Johnson, was in town last Friday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Cos'.

H. Moon, of Beaver Creek, was in town, Friday.

town. Friday. H. Shrelber, of Grove, was in town

Friday. 500 nounds of 35 cent Japan Tea to

be sold for 25 cents, at Claggetts'. J. M. Francis, of Grove, was in

T. Odell, of Center Plains, was in town, Saturday.

town, Friday,

E Cobb, of Maple Forest, was in town. Saturday.

J. J. Niederer, of Maple Forest was in town. Saturday.

Try "Our Favorite" Coffee, only 29 cents, and hard to beat, at Claggetts'. Archie Howse, of Maple Forest, was in town, Monday.

Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, was in town, Monday.

Myron Dyer, of Blaine, was in town Monday.

John Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Monday. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made. T. Wakeley and A. Wakeley, o

Grove, were in town, Monday. J. Pym, of Grove, was in town

Leon Stephan, of Grove, was in town, Monday.

J. K. Wright attended Court, at Roscommon, Monday.

David Ward was in the city, Monday, going south oh the P. M. train.

Cas. Barber, Supervisor of Frederic township, was in town last Wednes-

J. K. Bates, of Maple Forest, was in town last Thursday. W. Batterson, of Frederic, was in

town, last Thursday,

Now is the time to use Pratt's Food. For sale at S. H. & Co.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Batterson re turned from a pleasant visit to Tawas City, Monday.

H. Schreiber, of Grove, dug over two bushels of potatoes from less than one square rod of ground.

The New Woman corset beats them all. It is the best 50 cent Corset on they will not regret their coming. earth. Sold by S. S. Claggett. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Sherman, of

Garland Ranges and Garland

Heaters for sale at the store of S. H. & Co. Bates & Co. are offering the choic-

est Teas and the best Coffees, in which will excel anything ever shown Miss Mason returned from Roch-

visiting with relatives and friends. Upper Crust people use Upper Crust

Flour, because it is the best. Try it. fellows sister. For sale at Claggett's.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Alexander accompanied Fred to Aun Arbor, last week, where he enters school.

ever shown in Northern Michigan, at this fellow.

rious illness of her father.

A complete line of Staley's Overshirts and Underware just received at S. H. & Co.

Geo. L. Alexander has been in attendance at the Circuit Court in Roscommon, this week.

Our Teas' and Coffees' are winners; so is our Refined Lard, and when you want good goods and low prices, go to Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Ostrander died

Geo. Peacock, of Blaine, brought in a sample of apples that are perfect in form and coloring. Crawford county will be excellent for fruit.

Archie Howse has finished his ters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, threshing the season and reports Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, in 1271 bushels of oats, 3016 of wheat, cluding everything in the line of and 5337 of rye, a total of 9824 bush- school supplies, and the finest line of els and there are three other separa- School Tablets ever brought to Graytors in the county.

Republican headquarters will be pen days and evenings, with the Monday, after a long vacation. We latest papers free reading for all.

Grand Opening of Printed Effects, at Claggett's. The newest, the latest, the prettiest and the best. Don't common Monday. fail to see them.

and fully competent, to fill any pre- goods. scription. P. M. Hoyt, of Maple Forest, was

in town, Tuesday, happy over big House for a period of three weeks. crops and a successful year, besides the new baby.

S. H. & Co.'s Butterfly Tea fair treatment. beats them all. You should try a pound.

H. T. Shafer, of Center Plains was in town, last Friday. He marketed three winter pigs, which dressed 496

Leon Stephan, of Grove, is going H. Feldhauser, of Blaine, was in into the poultry business. He has bought the entire flock of geese (14 heads) of Fred F. Hoesli.

LOST-A Danish Hymn Book was lost somewhere in town, marked C. H. The finder will please leave it at this office.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Miss Jessie Owens will begin a font months term of school in the Coventry school house, Maple Forest, next Monday

L. T. Wright went to Jackson, Tuesday, to spend a portion of his two weeks vacation visiting with his parents, and other friends.

Miss Matie DeWaele returned to sego Co. Herald. West Bay City, Saturday, to attend school.-Ros. News. - Her sudden death is noticed in another column

That Columbia Garland Steel Range, on exhibit at S. H. & Co's., is a beauty. You should not fail to see it.

Frank and Chester Leline, of South Branch, started Wednesday for the township of Beaver, Bay County, to spend the fall clearing on land owned by them there.-Roscommon News

Wm. Jubb one of the old pioneer of the county, is lying at home in a very precarious condition, the result of an injury to his face, erysipelas setting in.—Otsego Co. Herald.

At the M. E. Conference, at Flint, Rev. R. L. Cope was assigned to the charge of Grayling and Roscommon. His continued residence here will be good news to his many friends.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

at the residence of Rev. Mahorter, pioneer preachers here. In the afteron Wednesday evening the 23d. All noon more than a score of ladies were are cordially invited to attend, and assembled at Dr. Woodworth's, where

Grand Haven last Monday morning, where she will attend the Ladies Seminary. Our young people will their usual avocations, and Mr. and miss her society.

turned to their home last Monday. not well be excelled. A number of If their vacation here has been as gentlemen went down to tea, and pleasant to them as to their friends, staid the evening, living over the

caused by sickness, mental exhaus- the first resident of Crawford county Maple Forest, were visiting in Grove tion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and and Mrs. R. S. Babbitt, who had by overwork and trouble. Hall's been here 23 years that day. It was

Renewer will prevent it. L. Fournier, expecting a return of prosperous times after McKipley's election, has gone to Chicage, for a mammoth stock of holiday goods, in Grayling.

Miss Marcia Kendrick, of Marsester, last week, where she has been land, Nebreska, arrived here yesterday morning, and will be "At Home" at our house. Eugene seems about as happy as though it was someother

BORN-To Mr. and Mrs. B. Sherman, of Maple Forest, Aug. 22d, a son. Ben is happy in spite of hard The largest line of Outing Flannels close there is nothing short about Notable Woman in Business, and

The McKinley and Hobart Club Mrs. L. Fournier was called to have secured Mrs. Rusnell's vacant Royal Oak last Saturday, by the se- store, for headquarters and a reading Tatting, Lace-Making, etc. Pubply of literature, and where all will Co., New York City. 'Price \$1.00 per be welcome.

Peter Kroman, in the employ of Salling, Hanson & Co., jumped from a tramway, 20 feet in hight, to escape an approaching car. The concussion resulted in serious spinal injury.

The three months old daughter of Tuesday, after two days illness. The beraved parents have the sympathy of the whole community. The funeral occures the day.-Atlanta Tribune.

Fourpier's Drug Store is headquar-

Col. Worden put in an appearance are glad to see him back.

F. R. Deckrow was subposned as a witness in the Circuit Court, at Ros

L. S. Benson has been in Detroit Mr. Bradshaw, the new Clerk at and Cleveland, for the past two Fourniers, is a registered Pharmacist weeks, for choosing a new stock of

> S R Odell will do Photograph work at the Gallery opposite Court All who want any work in his line will please call, and you will recive

> FOR SALE-I offer for sale my cottage of eight rooms, with two lots and a barn for four horses, good well and shrubbery, for less than half its value. One block from the school house, and a desirable location in every way. Who wants a big bargain? JEROME GRAY.

J. C. Hauson and wife started for their annual vacation, last Tuesday. Mr. Hanson will attend the reunion of his regiment, at Union City, Ind. October 7th and 8th, of which asso ciation he is President, and they will visit at Indianapolis, Legansport, and Anderson. The AVALANCHI wishes for them a pleasant trip.

At the McKinley and Hobart Club meeting on Monday night J. Frederickson was elected President in stead of Frank Buell, resigned, and C. A. Lyon Secretary, in place of Gus. M. Harris, who also resigned on account of other duties. The club now has a membership of 401.-- Ot-

Mr. C. E. Bradshaw, of Yale, arplace of Fred. Culver in Fournier's Drug Store. Mr. Culver goes to Saginaw the 24th, where he will take an interest and charge of the business of the Loranger Drug Store. While we welcome the coming of Mr. Bradshaw, all of our citizens will regret the going of "Fred," who seems an integral part of Grayling, but all will wish him success.

The news of the sudden death of Miss Matie DeWaele saddened the hearts of her many friends here, who enjoyed her presence but a short time ago. We have not full particulars, but learn that she was attacked with appendicitis, that an operation was performed that promised to be successful, but that a fatal collapse followed. Her sorrowing family have the sympathy of this community.

What might be called a "Pioneer Surprise Party" was given at the re sidence of W. A. Masters, last Saturday afternoon and evening, in honor of the presence of Rev. and Mrs. S A Spider Web Social will be held Edgecumte, who was one of the assist in paying for the church organ. they loaded their well filled baskets Miss Maude Staley started for on a dray and took up the line of march to the South side, and caught Mr. and Mrs. Masters engaged in Mrs. Edgecombe preparing to make calls. The surprise was complete. Rev. S. Edgecumbe and wife reand the enjoyment of the day could early days of our village. Among Baldness is either hereditary or those presant was Mr. M. S. Hartwick, an old time reunion which will be long remembered.

The October number of the DELIN EATOR is called the autumn number. and its many colored plates of Dres Modes and Millinery reflect the rich but subdued tints characterizing Autumnal Fashious. Mothers will find especially helpful the Directions for Fitting Out the Family with Autumn and Winter Clothing. Both hostess and quest will enjoy what Mary Cadwalader Jones has to say about Hospitality. Maude C. Murray Miller begins a Series entitled "Six Important Days in a Woman's Life," with "The Day She is Born." Mrs. times, and declares though money is A. B. Longstreet writes about "Some there are the usual entertaining departments of Tea-Table Chat, New Books, Seasonable Cookery, Knitting, room, where will be found a full sup- lished by the Butterick Publishing

> Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. ia. Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Best Family

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

W.B. FLYNN, Dentist,

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining

Northern Michigan. His stock is didates for the following county of complete and his prices hard fleers, to wit: Judge of Probate, Shernow complete, and his prices hard to heat. If Shoes you want to fit

City, will be at the Grayling business, as may come properly before said convention. All those who are in favor of the free and unlimited an attractive stock of Dressed Millinery, which she will sell convention. The delegates to each township are as follows, to wit: rived here last Saturday, to take the at low rates. Call on her, and get her prices.

Osmand Hart, whose leg was am putated some time ago, had to submit to another amputation, yester day, the bone being diseased. Dr. Insley removed about an inch and a half of bone, and his complete recov ery is now hoped for.

Bepublican Caucus.

The Republican electors of Gray ing township will meet at the Court 25th, at 7:30, for the purpose of electing 17 delegates to the County O.n. vention to be held October 1st, 1896

Maple Forest Correspondence.

F. R. Deckrow has finished sowing is winter wheat.

ast Sunday at the school house. Miss Anna T. Reardon commenced school in the Malco district, last

E. Forbush, and James Knibbs. went to Gaylord, last week with a oad of wheat to get ground into

J. K Bates went to Grayling, last Thursday. Mrs. E. Forbush and Mrs. W. T. Lewis, returned from Petoskey last Tuesday, having a very pleasant trip.

from his father, stating that he was no better. Mrs. Gilbert Vallad went to Graying, last Wednesday.

There is some talk about organizing Republican Club in this town.

Potatoes in this vicinity, will be n excellent crop

There was a heavy frost in this icinity, Sept. 3d. doing great damage Chas. Bason and Benjamin Guyster, of Oscoda county, threshed for the farmers in this community with a

Everybody is anxious about the seeding at present. We are all behind on account of the late threshing and wet weather.

Mr. Guyster, an old veteran from the soldiers home, was the guest of his brother Benjamin, during last week. It was a happy meeting after

The weather has been hot and has been left in the fields to be threshed out with a fiail, after it is

List of Jurors For the Circuit Court, September Term, which convenes Monday, the

BLAINE TP. -Geo. Knecht, L, C. Huxley and Peter Aebli.

BALL.—Joseph J. Royce, Dan Mc

CENTRE PLAINS .- John A. Break ey, Jas. Burton and J. B. Carter. FREDERIC.— has. S. Barber, Jas. Smith and J. W. Wallace. Grove.—Reuben Pabbitt, Frank S

GRAYLING .- John Staley, Joseph King and R. D. Connine.

MAPLE FOREST.—Ed Cobb and W

Johnson and S. B. Wakeley.

SOTTH BRANCH .- Henry Funck and August Funck.

tember :6th, 18v6. All are invited to attend. The Executive Board post, oned the Pic-Nic until that date on account of the Roscommon Fair.
All are requested to help clean the grounds, on September 24th.

H. FUNCK, Secretary.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Craw ford County will meet in convention by delegates, at the Court House, in Grayling, on Thursday, October 1st. 1896, at 2 c'clock p. m., for the pur-pose of nominating County officers to be supported at the next election, and to transact such other business as may come before the convention. The several townships will be en-titled to delegates as follows:

Maple Forest 2 Grayling
Frederic 3 Ball
Grove 2 South Branch

Beaver Creek 2 R. D. CONNINE, JOHN STALEY, Secretary.

Democratic County Convention.

will meet at the Court House, in the village of Grayling, Mich., on Naturday, October 3d, 1896, at 1.30 p. m. iff, Clerk, Treasurer, Register of Deeds, Pros. Attorney, Circuit Court Commissioner, Surveyor, and two Coroners, and to transact such other coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, are invited to participate in our

Ball, 2; Beaver Creek, 2; Blaine. Center Plains, 3; Grayling, 21; Grove 2; Frederic, 4; Maple Forest, 3; South Branch. 2.

Dated, Grayling, Mich., Septem ber 15th, 1896. JAMES K. WRIGHT. J. W. HARTWICK, Clerk.

DR. J. A. ELLIS



OFFICE in GOUPIL BUILDING. GRAYLING, MICH.

Mortgage Foreclosure.

W HERBAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearingdate the 15th day of May A. D. 1885, and executed by hugh McCallum, a single man, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William Corning, of Rochester, New York, and recorded on the 16th day of May A. D. 1885, at 1 of clock in the afternoon, in liber A of mortgages, on pages 522 and 523, in: the office of the Register of Deeds for Craw ford County, Michigan; AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$222.63, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of

this notice, is the sum of \$222.63, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to ingreat law or in equity having been instituted to motice is hereafted by part, thrive of therefore notice is hereafted by part, thrive of therefore as the court of the second september, A. D. 1896, at 9 o clock in the foreign consummer of the second second

JNO A. McKAY. orney for Mortgagees. Saginaw, Mich. june 25th-18w

WHEREAS, Default has been made intheco

igni;

AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to be due for principal and interest at the date of this and to principal and interest at the date of this notice is the sum of \$318, 33, and no proceedings a law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same or any part thereof, therefore notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of September A. D 1898, at 11 o'clock in the foremon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Gray-lag, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the said County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, that being the place where the Circuit Court of the power of sale in said mortzago contained and a pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public aucistry the amount due on said mortgago, as a state of the county of Crawford, and taste of Michigan, described as follows to wit: The South West Quarter to the North West Quarter (8 W4 of N W 44) and the North West Quarter (8 W4 of N W 44) and the North West Quarter (8 W4 of N W 44) and the North West Quarter (8 W4 of N W 44) and the North West Quarter (8 W5 of Section trents) four [41] (Toushipt twenty-right [28] Yorth of Range three [3] west, containing clightly \$90 acres of Land, more or less, according to Sovernment survey thereof.

Dated, Saginaw, M 6. June 11th, 1896.

EDWARD CORNING, Executors.

ANNA CORNING, Executors. AND WHEREAS, the amount claimed to b

JNO A. MOKAY.
Attorneys for Morigagess,
Saginaw, Mich,

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

State of Michigan 188.
County of Crawlord 188.
1 the matter of the estate of Henry Hill, de-

The Annual Pic Nic of the Crawford County Farmer's Association will be held at their grounds, on Sep

FOURNIER'S DRUG STORE

is headquarters for School Books, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, Inks, School Bags, &c., including everything in the line of School Supplies.

The finest line of School Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCINAROURNING

The NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS -: AND TUE:-

CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

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ONE YEAR, FOR - . -

Do you wish to keep in touch with the political field during the Presiden tisi campaign? Are you foud of good stories? Do you want the latest and most accurate news? Are you a member of the G. A. h.? Does a weekly page of bright, forcible editorials appeal to you? Would you enjoy a page of clever wit each.

week? Would an accurate weekly market report be of service to you? If so, you want

THE WEEKLY PRESS

Address all orders to THE CRAWFORD COUNTY AVALANCHE.

Drop a postal to THE WEEKLY PRESS, New York, and a sample copy will be mailed you.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains lance Gravling as follows: GOING NORTH. :35 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Dallyexcept St

day; arrives at Mackinaw, 8:00 P. M 8:35 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives a Mackinaw 7:15 A. M.

P. M. 12:40 P. M. Mackinaw Accommoda at Mackinaw 6:00 P. M. GOING SOUTH. 2:15 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:35 P. M. Detroit 10:00 P.M. 1: 35 A. M. New York Express, Dally, arrives Bay City 5:50 A M. Detroit, 11:104.M. 8:10 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at

mmedation—Depart 6:80 A. M. Ar. 2:05 P. M. Bay City 7:80 P. M.

O. W.RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt, Grayling.

IN EFEFCT AUGUST 16, 1896.

17.5 12.00, m. 1.5.00 a.m.; 5;20, 9;50 p. m.
To Fort Hung. -5;30 a.m.; 5;20, 9;50 p. m.
To Fort Hung. Port Hung. -12;25 p. m. 8;40 p. m.
To Grand Rapids -6;20, 20;12;2 p. m.
To Detroit -7;00, 11;20 a.m.; 5;20, 15;50 p. m.
Trom Detroit -7;22 a.m.; 5;25, 5;07, *10;12
From Detroit -7;22 a.m.; 12;25, 5;07, *10;12 m.
To Toledo—7:00, 11;29 a. m., +5:20, +9:50 p.m.
From Toledo-17:22 a.m., 13:25:5;07, 110;12 p.m.
Chicago Express departs—7:00, 11;20 a. m.

Miliwaukee and Chicago, departs—8:50 p. m. Puliman sleeper between Bay City and Chica Sleeping cars to and from Detroit. Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Un-

Trains arrive at and depart from Fort St. Un-on depot, Deiroit.
Parior cars on day trains.
Boots to Milwaukee run daily, except Sunday.
*†Daily.
**TOLAR BELTTON Tribet Agent EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

State of Michigan. Office of the Secretary of State. LANSING, July 30th 1896.

To the Sheriff of the County of Crawford. Sir—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz.

A Governor, Licutemant Governor,

Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Anditor General, Autorney General, and Superintendent of Public In-struction, Commissioner of the State Land Office: also a member of the State Board of Education in place of David A. Hammond, whose term of office will expire December 31st, 1896, also fourteen Electors of President and Vice President of the United States; also a Representative in Congress for the Tenth Congressional District of this State, to which your county belongs; also a Senator for the twenty-eighth Senatorial District of this state, comprising the counties of Gladwin, Oscoda, Alcona, Ogemaw, Icaco, Crawford, Missaukee Roscommon and Clare, also one Rep resentative in the State Legislature for the Alpena Representative District comprising Alpena, Montmo-rency, Otsego, Oscoda and Crawford

Counties. In Testimony Whereof, I have here unto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER

C.A.SNOW&CO





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r rates and full information, addre B. TRACY, North'n Pass, Agt., Jeffe son & Woodward Aves., Detroit, Mic

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Claggetts'.

Medicine "I have taken Ayer's Fills for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headache,

WEST BRANCH. MICH.,

for three days. Office with Dr. Ins S. S. Claggett has just received the argest line of Shoes ever shown in for the purpose of nominating

your feet, then go to Claggetts'.

BY ORDER OF TP. COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Neal Patton attended meeting

Charles Knibbs received a letter

Jack Pine Correspondence.

Henry Hartman threshed 444 bush als of grain this season. David Ryckman, of Grove, threshed 115 bushels of rve. from 8 acres. to corn and buckwheat on low lands

traction engine.

a separation of 12 years. muggy all the week, so as to make threshing disagreeable. Buckwheat

Gillis. BEAVER CREEK.—David Raymond, Ralph Hanna and H. G. Benedict.

t8;05 p. m. Chicago Express arrives—17;22 a. m. +10;12 To Reed City and Ludington—6:30 a. m.; 8,50

Mortgage Foreclosure.

Ont thereof Dated, August 18th, 1896. GEO. L. ALEXANDER.

MACKINAC -2 New Steel Passenger Steamers

uncar of Asia has sent to Europe of America during this generation.

He is a striking illustration of the workings of the social and political system of the Chinese empire. Although it is the oldest monarchy on earth it may be said to possess no hereditary nobility. It is the only land which bases its aristocracy on letters, and in this respect is a near approach to a near approach to a near approach. A near approach to a pure domocracy. The highest posts in the empire, except the few places held by the princes of the imperial blood, are open to the lowest autiect, and the road to them is through the three grades of the competitive scho-lastic examinations held in the district, the province and at Peking, the imperial

and tor several years in Fluid Challe, was engaged its suppressing them.

And then came, in 1870, the horrible butchery of French missionaries and nums and of the French consul at Tlentsin. The French Government demanded heavy reprisals and the Chinese Government became alarmed. Li Hung Chang was transferred as viceous to the province of capital. Li Hung Chang, whose father was in no wise distinguished, passed in all the



LI'S FAMOUS VELLOW JACKET.

grades and in the final contest at Peking came; out; with distinguished honors among 20,000 competitors. He therefore has reason to take pride in his accomplishments as a scholar, though judge by the Western standard of education Chinese scholars would hold a very low grade. They have no conception of learning as understood in the West—of mathematics, chemistry, geology, or kindred sciences, and of universal history. Indeed, they have a very imperfect knowledge of geography. Their curriculum of study embraces the Chinese classics and philosophy (a voluminous compilation, especially holding in eminence the teachings of Confucius), the theory of government, and Chinese poetry and history. It is the standard fixed 2,000 years ago, and has undergone little change by the Western standard of education years ago, and has undergone little change in the succeeding centuries. One of our diplomatic representatives tells of a conversation and with one of the most distributed scholars and highest efficers with many of these the Viceroy had much in the empire, in which they canvassed to co. In 1877-78 Chihli and other neigh-

I HUNG

I h a ng ithe (title of the file of the rebel army of the rebel army of the fittle of the myriad so from the file of the myriads of people in whose behalf it was rendered, in his intellectual attainments, his unique characteristics and in his commanding personality, Li Hung Chang stands shoulders above any other citizen in the Celestial empire. He is, says then, John W. Foster, the renowned American diplomat and who was the advisor of Li Hung Chang the myriad who was the advisor of Li Hung Chang in the advisor of the social and opticing of the social and political system to the peace and the first possess no hereditary nobility, it is the oldy is may have a side to possess no hereditary nobility; it is the oldy is may appear to the may be said to possess no hereditary nobility; it is the oldy is and who have the influence with the court at Pekitu which is so necessary to the surface of the time and and harassed the rear of the rebel army of the court at Pekitu which is so necessary to the surface of the surface of the surface of the march. The rebells were checked in the first advance, on the capital and optical and political state and the late Europeans organis the march. The rebells were checked in the first advance on the active command.

I HUNG Chang is the solution in China. Li Hung Chang is need to the main army and Li hung characteristic and in his commanding personality, Li ethe old in the solution of the workings of the social and political state of the social and the mast faminist man of clydia. The personal control of the social state of the social and political state of the social state of

and was appointed to the was not suffered to engage in the administration of civil af-fairs. Numerous revolts occurred after the suppression of the Tai-ping rebellion, and for several years Li Hung Chang

transferred as viceroy to the province of Chihli, where the riot had occurred, and

Chini, where he not man occurre, and so well did be manage the affair that pence was restored, complete atonement made to the French, and war was thereby avorted, to the evident benefit, of the Chi-

Li Hung Chang; he was made imperia

nese. French honors were collected on Li Hung Chang he was made imperial tutor, grand secretary of state and was created a noble of the first rank. These offices angle single wer since the first official and statesman of the Government under the Emperor.

As Governor of Chihli he became the guardian and protector of the Emperor, the capital being within the province. His office, as imperial tutor brought him into intimate relations with the imperial household and his diplomatic duties at Tientsiu, following the massacre, distinguished him as a diplomat in every important treaty negotiation or diplomatic controversy of his Government. Probably no living man has received such signal marks of respect from his diplomatic antagonists as he. In the Margary affair, a most serious controversy with Great Britain, he was so straightforward and just in meeting the demands of that

Great Britain, he was so straightforward and just in meeting the deminds of that Government that Sir Thomas Wade was led to make an important concession, "in recognition of the frankness with which he had negotiated this very troublesome business." In the adjustment of the French conflict with China of .1834-85, the French minister inserted in the treaty a requestion of all plains for belowing

a renunciation of all claims for indemnify

in order thereby "to pay a mark of regard to the patriotic wisdom of his excellency Li Hung Chang.

Bla Work as Viceroy.

As Viceroy of Childi much of his time was occupied in the organization of the army, the building of a navy and the fortification of the approaches to the capital,

a work in which he was greatly ham

pered by the conservatism of the centra

government. In addition to periodical revolts, China is often afflicted with disas-

French honors were conferred or



LI HUNG CHANG. (From a late London photograph.)

than it does to an American. To a China-man, it means that Chang is about the most powerful subject in all the empire. her right arm to ward off some unseen most powerful subject in all the empire. Chang has many yellow jackets. The one he wore when presented to President Cleveland was made of gorgeous yellow shiny plush. It looked like a fabric made of spun gold. It is cut in one piece and is the perfection of textile art and garment cutting. The last time the jacket was taken away was on the occasion of was taken away was on the occasion of the defeat of the Chinese in Corea and in the mayal battle off the mouth of the Yalu River by the Japanese. But he was soon restored to imperial favor and suc-cessfully conducted the peace negotiations

with Japan.

Sceks to Reform China.

Li Hung Chang has introduced some important reforms into China and hopes to introduce many more, although he is greatly hampered by the antiquated existens of the empire. He has greatly improved the educational system and he is striving to make fitness and not scholar ship the test for entrance into public service. While a disciple of Cenfucius and a firm believer in Confucius philosophy he is tolerant toward Christianity and welcomes the aid given by foreigners toward the betterment of the Chinese nation. Though a military leader, in the Chinese acceptation of the term, he is a man of peace and deplores war. His visit to Europe and America is to study their COPY OF THE PICTURE TAKEN IN CHINA SHOWING LI HUNG CHANG tion. to Europe and America is to study their systems of governments with a view of adopting that which commends itself to him in the systems.

Li Hung Chang, since his attendance at

the Czar's coronation in Moscow, has been traveling in Europe and America and has been everywhere received with marks of the highest consideration. It may be remembered that on the occasion of Gen. Grant's tour around the world he was the guest of Li Hung Chang and the receipter of rough home. the recipient of much honor. Chung still remembers the dead General and on each Decoration Day the Chines embassy in Washington places a wreat embassy in Washington places a wreath of flowers on Grant's tomb in Riverside,



New York. It was thus doubly meet that America should honor the greatest living

River, after his successful examination at Peking, that changed the current of his life. The Taiping rebellion, which was directed against the reigning dynasty, was then at its height and its leaders had eaptured the ancient capital, Nanking, and were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the head of a triumphant army toward the capital. Perhaps were marching at the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of the light of his education, his first experiments of

peril. In a moment a copperhead snake struck at her from beneath a loose rock just above where she was standing. Miss Sears saw the reptile as it struck

at her. It was too late to jump back, and the arm that she had thrown upward caught the blow. It saved her face from injury, and the balloon sleeves of her walst almost haffled the snake. But the strike of the poisonou reptile was a vigorous one. The sharp



FLORENCE SEARS.

teeth and fangs tore through the light cloth and hooked in the whalebone stays. As the reptile's weight dragged it down, it tore the sleeve and the fangs scratched along the skin from shoulder to elbow. The incisions, howeyer, were not deep, and the deadly poison, it is believed, did not enter the victim's veins.

At Miss Sears' feet was a large stone. She was still bending over when the snake struck her. She pickedsup the stone and crushed the snake's head beore it could gather itself for anothe When she had bravely done this without uttering a screen, her courage vanished. She gave one cry and fell fainting across the dead snake

Cause of the Matabele Revolt.

A German who has been living in South Africa for a long time has addressed to one of his compatriots a let ter in which he gives the following as the original cause of the Matabeles' re volt: The roung women in Matabele-land are seductive, handsome, well formed and very agreeable, though somewhat proud and wild. Many whites at Buluwayo, and nearly all Europeans in the country around, have taken some of these girls for their wives, with the ready consent of the latter. These girls insuit the men of their own race, calling them "the dogs if the white men," and they decline any friendship with them. That contempt has irritated the Matabeles against th



Trouble.-Many men and women bear heir burdens three times before in the present and after. Ouce is a great deal.—Rev. M. W. Stryker, Presbyterian, Hamilton, N. Y.

Self-Cure,-Sin never cures itself. Drunkenness is not cured by the misery it entails. Impurity is not cured by its pains and loathsomeness.—Rev. Dr. Holmes, Baptist, Terre Haute. Heroism.-The real hero is the spirit-

ual hero, the man not afraid to do right. Christ, in such a view, must forever remain the brightest example of earthly herolsm.—Rev. W. A. Gard-ner, Christian Church, San Francisco.

Poverty and Wealth.—It is no dis grace to be poor if we have done our duty, and it is no sin to be rich if we have dealt honestly with our fellow -Rev. J. H. Hartman, Baptist Cleveland. Politics and Religion.—I have no sym

pathy with the pious notion that a Christian should take no part in politi cal matters until politics is purified. That is rank heresy. Evils never puri fy themselves.—Rev. U. F. Swengel. Evangeliet "Hadelpha". Wealth:—When a mad like Gould accumulates \$75,000,000 and gives none to

cumulation of wealth is not greatness. Many other qualities are necessary.— Rev. Solon Cobb, Presbyterian, Pitts-White Slavery.—The American black slave had as a rule a better time than the American white slave is having.

drawbacks, but it was not a sweatshop.

-Rev. Myron Reed, Independent, Den-

charity, he is not great. The mere ac-

The Rich Men. The landlord has burdens that the tenant knows nothing of, the employer has cares that are unknown to the employed, and the capitalist has to bear burdens of which the pauper ds ignorant.—Rev. Herbert Welch, Methodist, Brooklyn.

Greatness.—To be great we must become as little children. The docile, the simple, the childlike, and innocent are the truly great, and without these grand qualities there can be no great-ness.—Rev. John Hemphill, Presbyterian, San Francisco.

Every-Day Morality.-The whole of nan's life should be developed upon a high moral plane. Duties to society should not be performed from inferior motives. Industries should be conducted upon the plane of usefulness, not profitableness.—Rev. W. D. Williams, Congregationalist, San Francisco.

Faith and Works.-The seen and the unseen are not separate, but intimately connected. The unseen controls the seen. An invincible God is the guide to a visible life. Whatever is embraced in the word faith finds its outcome in works.-Rev. Newton Simmonds, Baptist, Philadelphia.

What Religion Is.—All history and observation show that religion is something for every individual in every age and in every part of the world. It is an instinctive impulse in every human presst, but manifested sometimes in the grossest forms.—Rev. Dr. Smalley. Congregationalist, Jamestown, N. Y.

Experience.-He who really seeks to know the truth will not long be kept in doubt. Each man may test Christ's power to forgive sins. Each may know this for himself. It is the supreme test—the test of personal experience. Rev. C. B. Mitchell, Methodist, Kansas

Then and Now.-We live amid the blaze of Gospel glory. Ancient work-ers had but a dim taper to guide their feet, but we have the brightest sun-beams. They had the shadow, we have the golden harvest.—Rev. Dr. Stevens Methodist, Crawfordsville, Ind.

Overcoming Evil.—The first thing necessary in overcoming sin is the conjuest of yourselves. The human heart s deceitful over all things, and a Christian life is not an easy thing. The truggle against sin is the saddest struggle and hardest fight men have ever made in this world.-Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Baptist, Brooklyn.

Love.-Love does not sit down with arrow heart to count the cost and see just how much or how little it may do | in and concealed by the hat. for the beloved. Selfishness laughs at love's sacrifice, which it cannot un-derstand and does not desire to imitate, and rebukes much of what love does as waste.—Rev. A. S. Dealey, Episcopalian, Jamestown, N. Y.

Stewardship.—Many of us go through this life without one thought of God. and when we are called upon to give an account of our stewardship we are not ready. We should always bear in mind why we are placed on this earth, and when our time has come be ready Father Powers, Catholic, Brooklyn.

The Mystery of the Pearl.

The usual source of pearls found within the oyster appears to be the inrusion of some small foreign body which sets up an irritation of cutlele The only means of defense open to the molusk is to deposit a layer of nacro around the irritating particle, and thus A grain of sand or a small crustacean may slip in between the lips, and setting up irritation, provoke the cuticle o deposit around it a series of thin films of nacre. These are added to from time to time, the little nucleus is completely encysted, and a pearl is the esult.-Ladies' Home Journal.

Absent-Minded.

The palm for absent-mindedness probably taken by a learned German vhom a Berlin comic paper calls Pro fessor Dusel, of Bonn. One day the professor noticed his wife placing a

arge bouquet on his desk.
"What does that mean?" he asked. "Why!" she exclaimed, "don't you now that this is the anniversary of your marriage?"

"Ah, indeed, is it?" said the professor, politely. "Kindly let, me know yours comes around, and I will ndeavor to reciprocate the favor!"

BOY RIDES A TURTLE

Method of Lesomotion Emptoyed by and Ingensiae Florida Youth, Among the visitors to Philadelphia recently was John Raines of New York who sells clothing in the South. John usualy has a good story to tell, and the last trip furnished him his best. "When in Tampa, Fla., he said, "I had to take a buggy ride to visit some country customers, and going along the road I over took the most singular mode of locomo tion I ever saw. A half-grown boy was riding a huge sen turtle. It is not un-common in Florida for these big green turtles to grow to an immense siz this one would probably measure five feet across the back. He had wan dered too far on the beach, and his pas

sage to the ocean being intercepted



THE BOY WHO RIDES A TURTLE. by a rail, the boy succeeded in throwing im on his back, and then it was eas: to get him in a wagon and take him home. The captor contrived a harness which fastened tightly around the neck of the reptile. A furtle will travel in the direction his head is pointed, and the matter of gulding him was, therefore, far from difficult. The boy sat on the turtle, with his feet folded under him tailor fastion and wills a hear him, tailor fashion, and while a horse neither would be more comfortable These turtles are very strong, and considerable load could be packed on his back and he would draw it. If he showed a disposition to stop or balk a prod in the fleshy part of the legs with a pointed stick the boy carried with him for that purpose never failed to start him up. I had a camera with me, and if you don't believe the story porter borrowed the photograph and the illustration was copied from it.

MECHANICAL HAT RAISER.

Patented for Armices and Very Laz

An inventor has come to the rescue of the man who is too lazy to tip his hat. The lavention, it can truthfully be said, is a great thing for an armless man. It is nothing less than a mechanical arrangement for raising the hat, instead ventor says graphically that to carry into effect the broad feature of this in-vention, which comprehends the automatic elevation and rotation of a man's hat to effect a unique salutation, I pre ferably employ mechanism held in a case removably clamped on the head of the wearer of the hat, while the hat is letachably secured to the working parts of the device that raise the hat, com-



on the head of the wearer every time said person bows his head, and then as sumes an erect posture, all parts of the novel device being completely inclosed

"Should the wearer of the hat having the novel mechanism within it and en-gaging his head, as before explained. desire to salute another party, it will only be necessary for him to bow his head to cause the weight block to spring forward. The swing of the block, as stated, will, by the consequent vibra tion rearwardly of the upper end of the arm, push the rod backward and reease the stud on the rock arm from ar engagement with the lifting arm, se that the latter will, by stress of the spring, be forcibly rocked down into contact with the pin."

Mes Sevenii

Mrs. Arthur Sewall, wife of the Demcratic candidate for Vice President, is daughter of the late Charles Crooker, of Bath, Me. She was educated in Ins wich, and afterward traveled extensively in this country and Europe. She is a wide reader, a proficient student and a well-versed French scholar; but, esaccially, she has an artistic temper ment. A large collection of water co ors and landscape photographs made hy her in her travels testify to this; and he has received diplomas for her work as an expert amateur photographer in Paris, New York and Boston. While she is in no sense an invalid, Mrs. Sewall's health has not been good for som ime; and she has been compelled to forego social duties to a considerable extent for the last few years.

She—These reporters are so careless! This paper says I have been "for years one of the handsomest women in society." He-Well my dear, what is the objection to that? She-Why, I never said anything about "for years."-Puck

"Mudger feels sure his new 'Romeo and Juliet' will make a hit." "What are the high lights?" "Juliet dives off the balcony in her bloomers and they clope on their wheels."-Chicago Record.



On trains which go with lightning speed Men spend their time and skill, But nothing made will ever go As quick as money will.

Now York Herald.

Put-Shure thealr itself is hot enough, let alone stirrin' it up wid thim dummed oilectric fans.-Life.

Mary-Oh, I just live in Reggy's heart. Alice—How do you like living in a flat?—Washington Times.

Bubbles-My wife and I met by accident. Thrown together by chance, as it were. Wheelwoman (eagerly)—Did you break the bicycles?—Buffalo Times.

"Why, Mr. Portly, you are all done up. What's the matter? "Bicycle." "But you don't ride a wheel—" "No. but the other fellow does."-Fliegende

Blaetter. "I knew a fellow that could tame a tiger with a glance of his eye." became of him?" "He's dead. He tried it on a bicycle scorcher."—Chicago Record.

She-Won't you protect me, sir? This shameless fellow age been following me for the past fifteen minutes. He-O, yes, if you prefer me.—Humoristiche

Lucy-Clara's honeymoon was completely spoiled. Alice—How?, Lucy— The papers containing the account of the wedding did not reach her.—Brook-

lyn Life. "Dreadful how the bicycle is running eats out of the market, isn't it? "Yes, it is; but the crop of wild outs seems

to be coming along about as usual."— Chicago News. Teacher-By "transparent" we mean something through which we can see. Who can give an illustration of a trans-

parent object? Pupil—A ladder,—File gende Blaetter. "Ez long as dey's got plenty er tallit paign buttons." said Uncle Eben, "some men doan' seem ter care whedder dey hab any s'pender buttous er not"-

Washington Star. "Mamma, the rector ast me why you didn't come to church?" "What did you tell him, Bobby?" "I said you was a-keeping all your good clothes clean ter go to th' seashore." Chicago Rec-

"The president of our health club has been taken away to a saultarium."
"What alled her?" "The doctors think she broke down her constitution keeping flies out of her house."-Chicago

"I thought Wibble was such a good rider, and here he goes and smashes his wheel against a brewery wagon "That wasn't awkwardness. It was case of fascination."-Indianapolis

Sportsman—I want something convenient to carry bait in. Clerk—Yes, sir. Here's a very handsome article—silver can, holds a pint. Or would you prefer one in a wicker case?—Buffalo Express.

"I think it's a shame, Cyrus, that we've let Esmeralda grow up without trying to give her some kind of musical training. She can't sing at all." "That's true, Emily-but she knows it."-Chi-

cago Tribune. "That Charley Spindles is a horrid fellow, isn't he?" "Yes, but he once saved me from a mad bull." "How was that?" "I saw Charlie coming, and

went through another field."—Cleveland Plain Dealer. "Were you ever bothered by horse

thieves out here?" inquired the tourist.
"Well, yes," said the native of Okla-homa, "there used to be a good many hanging around, but I haven't seen one for a year."—Truth. "Do you call that fresh pork?" said

the chronically grumpy man. "Why, it's an insult to every hog in the land." "I beg your pardon," said the waiter politely, "I did not mean to insult you." -Pirtsburg Chronicle-Telegraph, Mrs. Weary (reading)-The body of

a book agent was found on Blank street this morning. He had evidently been murdered. Mr. Weary (meditative))
—Um—er—really, now, I think that was going most too far. New York Week-Mrs. Walker-I don't see why the doc-

tors all recommend bicycle riding. If t makes people healthier, it is a loss to the doctors. Mr. Walker-I know; but they figure that one sound, healthy rider will disable at least five pedestriaus per week.-Puck. Impecunious editor-I say, Porticus,

end me ten dollars, will you? Porticus, —Sorry, old man, I haven't got it. Here's a twenty-five-dollar sonnet, though. If you'll take it to the cashier and have it changed, I'll be happy to accommodate you,—Bazar...

"That, sir," said the phrenologist, placing the tips of his long, bony in-gers on a hump on Bliggins' head, "is your bump of locomotion." "Right you are," replied Bliggins; "I got that last night while trying to learn to ride a blevele."-Buffalo Express.

"What do you suppose caused the hatives to think that Latte Billy ind a wife up in the clay?" "Oh, from his happy, careless manner, they naturally judged that he was freed for the time being from some weight on his mind."

Philadelphia North American, A Forcible Simile. "Your honor," said a lawyer in a recent trial in England, "the argument

of my learned friend is lighter than ranity. It is air; it is smoke. From

top to bottom it is absolutely nothing. and, therefore, your honor, it falls to the ground by its own weight," Hiccoughs.

A new method of stopping hiccoughs is said to have been accidentally discovered in a French hospital. It consists in thrusting the tongue out of the mouth and holding it thus for a short time



resend the Indus, had a vague knowl

edge of Caesar and Napoleon, but none, whatever of Hannibal, Peter the Great, Wellington, or other modern soldiers; and

he was ignorant of astronomy, mathemat

ics, or the modern sciences. When the American minister expressed surprise at these defects in Chinese education, the

tion, and you learn it; we have ours, and we learn it. For centuries we have gone

From Student to Warrior. In China the competitive examination, ends with admission to office; beyond that step promotion must come through other methods. Li Hung Chang secured, the right of admission to office through his step promotion must come through other methods. Li Hung Chang secured the right of admission to office through his assiduous application to study and every anceceding step in his upward career has been attained by his own genius and capacity. It was the intention of Li Hung Chang to devote limself to study, but an organized to the buildings, which were built by manufactured at the control of the buildings, which were built by manufactured at the control of the buildings, which were built by manufactured at a control of the buildings, which were built by manufactured. his father's home on the Yang-tue-Kinny only a trific, and the labor sore less, for River, after his successful examination at Peking, that changed the carrent of his life. The Taiping rebellion, which was directed against the reigning dynasty.

AND GEN. GRANT their respective systems of education; and he reports that his Chinese friend had the most fearful famines in their history, never heard of Homer, Virgil, or Shaks, in which it is estimated that about 9,000, pearer knew something of Alexander hav. 000 persons perished. The Viceroy Li was the most prominent agent in staying the ravages of this fatal scourge, and his energy, administrative capacity and large-hearted charity were conspicuously displayed in the measures for relief.

played in the measures for relief.

While Li Hung. Chang is the greatest statesman China has over produced, and ranks among the topmost men of the age, he is, also conspicuous for two widely diverse things—great wealth and great happiness. He is one of the ten inchest men on the globe, and goes through the world laughing. Gen. Grant said he was the handest near he had early the

men on the giobe, and goes through the world laughing. Gen. Grant said, was the happiest man be had ever known. This wealth is estimated at near five hundred-nillions of dollars, and it was acquired by him in a typical way. Before Li Hung Chang rose to power. China possessed neither railronds, telegraph, telephones, nor hospitals. Now, it has all four, mostly owned by Li. Through the powerful influence of Prince Kung, he was enabled to establish factories and reap the benefit of them, while glying occupation to thousands of his countrymen. By the introduction of silk-looms he has made Chinese silk, once so tare and costly, chenp; and he has engaged artists who can work by steucil as well as by brush, so that Chinese decoration has heen reduced to a pittance. In one of Li's factories candiesticks are minde at a cost, of 10 cents each, and they dre Chang to devote himself to study, but an granted workmen at no expense to him event occurred just after his return to self. The material in the bicycles costs



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Comp Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, in flammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is pecu-

liarly adapted to the change of life. Every time it will cure Backache. It has cured more cases of lencor rhoa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to can cerous humors. Lydla E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinklam's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transicht nature of the many physical ills which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in forts—genue chorts—pleasantemors—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge that so many forms of stekness are not due to any actual discase, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative. Syrup of Figs, promptly remedy with millions of families, and is evacurated as "kemed so highly by all everywhere er bemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial offects are due to the fact, that it is the offects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness, without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and sold by all reputable druggists. e druggists.

utable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, then one should have the best, and with



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ENSIONS, PATENTS, CLAIMS.

A PREMATURE MUSTACHE

Pourteen-Year-Old Kentucky Boy. Ed Jenkins is a 14-year-old boy living Garrand County, Ky., whose claim distinction is based on the fact that he has a fully developed black mustache that many a man of 30 would be proud

The boy was hardly 10 years old when the fur began to sprout on his upper lip: Contrary to the usage of boss, he did not encourage its growth



by surreptitiously shaving. He never put razor to his face, but the hair needed an o encouragement and continued to grow and become darker until the mus-

tache was thick and long.

The remarkable feature is that the boy is not particularly developed beyond his years in any other way. He s not above the average height or weight. He still wears knee nants and it is a queer sight to see the kid fumbling at his mustache and curling the

Current Condensations The first discovery of coal is un-known. The ancient Britons seem to have dug for it.

A beer barrel exploded in the Rue Dareau, Paris, and the accident result-

ed in the injury of four persons. A French society is being formed in Paris for the study and improvement of the various breeds of sheep dog.

Cuvier is authority for the statement that the life of a whale may extend over a period exceeding 1,000 years.

Within a quarter of an bour on Tuesday, March 3, Londoners experienced thunder storm, a gale, snow, hall, rain and sunshine. In the United States a driver of

forses sits on the right and turns his eam in that direction. In England the national custom is the reverse. The city of Sydney, Australia, has

mposed a fine of £1 upon any person convicted of spitting upon the floor of public buildings or upon the street. As speaking tubes are found not to work on the English warships, owing

o the rattling of the machinery, the admiralty has determined to try tele-Gold, silver, copper, iron, tin, lead, mercury, surpliur, carbon, antimony

dismuth and zing were the only miner als known at the time of the discovery of America. A groom of 74 and a bride of 50 were narried in North Adams, Mass., re-

ently. The groom had outlived five vives, but the bride had only had one other husband. Bears are the most profitable animals for trappers in Maine this sea-son, on account of the large amount of

oil taken from their bodies. It is sold An Italian company at Florence, wish ng to attract Americans and English-

men, explains on its posters that "La Bisbetica Domata," the play it gives, is hakspeare's "Tamed Shrew." The Bank of England has 1,160 ofcials on its pay rolls, which amount to bout\$2,500,000 a year, and 1,000 clerks.

ceives a warning; the fourth time he is discharged at once. A white coon that nasn't a dark hair

on its body is owned at Weiser, Ida., and is a kind of town pet. It has distinguished itself by whipping all the dogs in the neighborhood, and is sure death A fine calla lily, dead black in color,

is said to be in the possession of a woman at Switzler, Kan. The lily is described as being fourteen inches long and growing on a stem fourteen inches long and of natural healthful growth.

A number of converts walked over the shore ice, scrunched through the thin edge, and waded out into the icy sea at Orr's island, Me., to be baptized a few days ago. Even in the middle of summer the sen in that region is so cold that few people bathe in it.

A curate at Bray, County Wicklow, ins changed his name of Smith for the older clan name of MacLulich, a branch of the clan from which he is descended having taken the name of Smith many years ago. The founder of the clan was Lulach, who is said to have been a randson of Macheth.

The Ins and Outs of It.

If you get best wear out of a coat, best work must

have gone into it. You can't get good bread out of

Moral: You can't get the best out of anything, unless the best is in it; and the best has to be put in before it

can be taken out. Now, we have a rule to test those sarsaparillas with a big "best" on the bottle. "Tell us what's put in you and we'll decide for ourselves about the best." That's fair. But these modest sarsaparillas

say: "Oh! we can't tell. It's a secret. Have faith in

the label." . . . Stop! There's one exception; one sar-

saparilla that has no secret to hide. It's Ayer's. If you

want to know what goes into Ayer's Sarsaparilla, ask your doctor to write for the formula. Then you can

satisfy yourself that you get the best of the sarsaparilla

It kills doubts but cures doubters.
Address: J. C. Ayer Ch., Lawell, Mass.

argument when you get Ayer's.

WHERE THE WORKINGMAN WILL GET IT.



[From Harper's Weekly. Copyright, 1806, by Harper & Brothers.] BRYAN TO WORKINGMAN: "Now, hold still, and I'll cut your dollar in two without burting you a bit."

SOUND SENSE.

Ex-President Harrison on the Powers of

I will tell you what this government can do alone. It can fix its money unit. It can declare by law what shall be the relative value of an ounce of gold and an ounce of silver, but it cannot make that last declaration good. It is unquestionably fully within the power of this government to bring this country to a silver basis by coining silver dollars and making them legal tender. They can do that. This government can say you shall take one of those dollars in discharge of any debt owing to you for \$1, notwith standing you may have loaned gold dollars; but it cannot say, and enforce its decree, if you should call out the regular army and navy and muster all our great modern ships and add the militia, and put William J. Bryan in command of them—it cannot enforce the decree that 1 onnce of gold is the equivalent of 16 onnces of silver. Not only that, not France and England and Germany can do that unless the markets respond. Why? You may make me take a silver dollar for a dobt, but if I have bought my goods at gold prices you cannot make me give as many yards of cloth for a silver dollar as I have been in the

habit of giving for a gold one.

If I have a gold dollar in this hand and a silver one in that, and you declare they are equal, and I can take that gold dollar to a bullion broker and get \$2 for it, I know it is a lie. If I have nothing but a gold dollar, and sugar is 20 pounds for \$1, I will not give that gold dollar for 20 pounds of sugar. I will take it around to broker and get two silver dollars for it and get the 20 pounds of sugar and have one silver dollar left. So it is, my friends. We can of ourselves, of our own wisdom, doclare the unit of value. We can coin silver freely, but we cannot make 16 onnes of silver equal to 1 cauce of gold merchants take it at that rate. That is where all this thing comes in. It is trade, it is the merchant, it is the man who exchanges and deals in these things that fixes the relative value, and if you do not take the value he fixes the gold dollar will go back to the gold vault, and the gold will go out of circulation. —Ex-President Harrison in His New York Speech.

No Appreciation of Gold. Certain statisticians admitted—erroneously, I think-an appropriation of in prices. Even Mr. Giffen, the zealous statistician of the British Board of Trade, adopted this opinion to a certain extent. To-day it has lost all value. The event, confirming my predictions, which, however, were easily framed, has shown that the colonization of little explored countries leads to the discovery of very productive gold mines. Since 1888 the production of gold has advanced considerably. In 1894 it exceeded 860,000,000 francs (\$160,000,000) in place of the average product of 500,-000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) from 1881. to 1883. This production leaves far behind the average of the great auriferous period of 1850 to 1870. A new age of gold is opening, which will strikingly eclipse that which followed the Califor and Australian discoveries about 1850. The production of gold is inreasing in all countries-in the United States, Australia and Russia; and it tends to become prodigious in South Africa. An able English banker of high repute. Sir Edgar Vincent, returned a few weeks since from the Trans vaal, and gave it as his opinion that that country contained 25,000,000,000 francs (\$5,000,000,000) in (gold, to be extracted in twenty years, . In 1895 the product of the Transvaal alone will five years, if not sooner.—Paul Leroy-Benullen, in the Forum.

Silver May Not Rise Much. Gold, of course, will rise at the same time with silver to a corresponding price, for the meaning of the word 'dollar" will have changed. It is sometimes said that the increased demand for silver and decreased demand for gold will affect their relative values and keep gold from reaching a premiim. It is possible that the change in lemand may affect their values slightly, but that it should bring the market ratio, which is now 30 to 1, into accord with the mint ratio of 16 to 1 is quite nconceivable. It should be remempered that value is not determined by demand nor by supply, but is the equi-fibrium between them. The supply of

will come to our mints under free coin-

tional currency than now exists, of al sorts, in the United States. The annua production of silver, too, is greater than to maintain coinage against abrasion and growth of business. To carry off the surflus of a commodity which yields a profit at the market price will not materially raise its value. No one else wants it; and even to double our currency would hardly require more than the existing supply —"When Coinage of Silver Is Free," William Morse Cole. A. M.

Suppose You Should Be Mistaken. Parmers who think that free silver will help them to get rid of their mortgages should consider carefully effect a 16 to 1 law will have on the lenders of capital. The stiverites are telling you beautiful stories about the great volume of money which will be ready for loaning at low rates of inter est as soon as we adopt the silver standard. But suppose the scheme should not work in the way they expect? Sup pose that as soon as it becomes likely that a free coinage law will be enacted there is a general demand that all mortgages should at once be paid in full? The promise of cheap money when free silver comes won't help you now. Where are you going to get the money to pay off your mortgage? Do you suppose any man is going to make loans while there is a possibility of his being repaid in 50-cent dollars? And if you can't raise the money when it is called for, and if your farm is sold at

a sacrifice, where will you be then? Think these things over. Don't be fooled by the free silver idea that cheap money means low rates of interest. The facts are just the other way. Interest is far higher in all shiver using coun tries than in gold countries. If we go on the silver standard the men who have capital to lend will charge more interest than they do now in order to cov o the risk of being repaid in depre claved silver dollars. So if you suc ceed in borrowing under free coinage you will pay higher futerest on the loan Ask anybody who knows the facts whether interest is not much higher in Mexico, India or the silver South Amer can countries than in the States, England or Germany, with their currency based on gold. Then make up your mind that you will vote for the financial system which, if loft undisturbed, will benefit you far more than free silver will.

One Credit Currency: Credit, as represented by checks and the various other devices of the era of wift steamers, rallroads, telegraphs submarine cables and telephones, enlarges and contracts the per capita' of means of payment indefinitely, ac cording to the needs of business. The currency exceeds the cash cur rency by over ten to one and it would be silly to try to add a billion of silver to the latter by an expedient which would destroy credit to the extent of many billions and fill the land with panic and disaster. Our present credit system is built on the basis of the gold dollar as the unit of value. To go to the silver basis and make 53 cents worth of silver legal tender for 100 cents would evidently call for a new es timate of every man's position, and while that estimate is being made credit must evidently be greatly curtailed. The experience of 1893 taught us the evils of suspended credit, and the country is in no mood to repeat that experience.-Bhicimore Sun

Prosperity's Foundation.
In 1890 we were prosperous. Our people were all at work. Consequently there were good wages, and wealth greatly increased. At that time the figprobably reach 250,000,000 francs (\$60,000,000), and will probably reach 500,000,000 francs (\$100,000,000) in four or in 1882—every bit of that had been infre years, if not sconer.—Paul Leroy-ported or kept, the product of our own mines. It was busy transferring this vast capital we had borrowed and that which we owed ourselves. Now, jusns soon as this election is over and the future position of the United States is assured, both as to money and to the employment of our people, capital is rendy to come to us from abroad and from our own people, and we shall again be prosperous.

I know this plain, temperate state ment does not seem so high colored as will be given by speakers who are not really responsible for what they say, but it has one advantage-it will be found to be true.-Thomas B. Reed.

"Free Gold."

If it comes down to a matter of the fibrium between them. The supply of number of coins that are to be put idle silver in the world—silver which forth, regardless of what they are worth; why stop short with 50-cent silage will doubtless make more addi- ver dollars? Why not also have a de vourself the proy of brokers?

based gold coinage? Why not take fue one-half the metal that is in each half eagle, stamp it \$5 and attempt to make it pass as such? According to the Popu list school of finance, the country would have just twice as much money in circulation. Morevore, if there is anything has not depreciated, but that gold has appreciated, why not bring the latter metal down to its proper worth and coin it at just one-balf the proportion at present used? Why not make "free gold" the campaign watchword? It ought to catch votes as readily as "free silver."-San Diego (Cal.) Union.

Costa Rica's Repentance The coin in circulation in Costa Rica is the silver peso, which formerly was worth 96% cents in gold. That was what it was worth in 1874, before all ver bullion was mined in such prodiglous quantities as to make the mainte nance of its value altogether impossible. At the present time the sliver peso is worth about 49 cents, and one time last year its value had gone down to 44 cents. It fluctuates in price as silver bullion varies, and in twelve months' time there have been variations in worth equivalent to one-quarter of the entire value. These fluctuations have interfered seriously with legitimate trade. They have favored speculation, but the Costa Rican merchants are. apparently, sick of speculation, and are desirous of establishing business upon a solid foundation. It is for this reason that the Government has decided to put itself in line with the great commercial nations of the world by establishing an unqualified gold standard of value.—Worcester Spy.

The Evasive Ratio. Gold and sliver coins are recognized by all commercial nations of the world as the best standards of value, as the measure of every article, of desire, of everything that is bought or sold. Those two metals not only measure all other things, but they measure each other Their relative value constantly changes Twenty-three years ago sixteen ounces of silver were worth more than one ounce of gold. Now inirty-one ounces of silver can be bought by one ounce of gold. This fluctuation of value canno be prevented by law. It is beyond th reach of legislation. It is caused by the changing demands for and the increas ing supply of these metals from the mines. Both are necessary as money silver to supply the daily wants of life and gold to measure the larger transactions of business, especially in changes with foreign nations. How to maintain the parity of the two metals at a fixed ratio has been, is, and always will be a difficult problem, not only in the United States, but in the civilized world.-John Sherman, at Columbus.

The Latin Union. There was formed in the convention of 1865 the Latin Monetary Union, The agreement inderlying this has been several times modified, but the union survives and is tacitly renewed from year to year, mainly because it would be a very difficult thing under existing circumstances to dissolve it. But it ceased to be a league for international bimetallism when the first limitation was placed on the issue of mint certifi eates, in 1854., The commercial value of silver had begun to sink with appall ing rapidity, and the stock of silver colu in the Bank of France had increased from \$150,260,000 in 1873 to \$508,700. cco in 1875. France held to the theory of blinetallism, and still holds to it for that matter, long after its practic has been demonstrated to be impossi ble, for, if a change of less than 1 per cent in fifteen years in the value of sayer could derange all ratios, what must be the effect of a fall of 40 per cent in a similar period?-Denisor (Tex.) Herald.

Ergs vs. Eilver.
The mining of silver is not such an important industry that it should be entitled to discriminating Governmen assistance, such as is involved in the free coinage proposition. The value of the silver mined in this country in 1894 was only thirty-one million dollars, in round numbers. The eggs which farmers of the United States picked up around their barnyards and sent to rket during that year were wort more in the markets than all the silver mined in 1804. Why not ask for legislation which will double the price of eggs in the interest of the farmers? That would be just as reasonable as a request for legislation doubling the price of silver.-Cleveland Leader.

A Study of the Rupee. Before the Indian mints were closed o the coinage of silver, the price of bullion went down to 31 pence pe ounce, and the intrinsic value of the rupec was as low as 111/2 pence, its ex change value gravitating pretty near that limit. Since the closing of the mints the average exchange value of the rupee has risen from a little over 1214 pence to about 1414 pence, a gain of 16 per cent in exchange value, and representing an excess of 25 per cent over the bullion value of the coin. The only by limiting their supply.-Daytor



and hammer it out of shape, it is still worth \$17 216

If you do a silver dollar the same way, you hammer 46 cents out of it. and it is worth its bullion value only,

Gold loses coin shape, yet loses no value. But silver loses coin shape and loses nearly half its value. Is it wise to drive from the United States this gold of fixed value by introducing the free coinage of inferior silver and make EVERY HOME SHOULD GET IT. Catalogue Issued by John M. Smyth Company Saves Money Buyers.

The catalogue issued by John M. Smyth Company of Chicago should be in the home of every person who values economical buying. The book consists of 422 pages, beautifully illustrated, and is sent free on application.

No furniture house in the world stands so high in public esteem as John M. Smyth's, For thirty years it has enjoyed the reputation for honest dealings and for the high quality of goods it handles. There is not a State in the Union to which it does not ship goods, and the great West looks upon it as its chief supplier. To have furnished half a million

homes is a distinction few tirms enjoy, yet this is what John M. Smyth has ione. In the new catalogue are accu rate illustrations and faithful descriptions of thousands of different articles used daily in the home and office. From it a person a thousand miles from Chicago can furnish a house from cellar to garret just as well as by a personal visit to the store; or a single article may be ordered, such as a carpet, sewng machine, dinner set, bicycle, i lamp, curtain or any of the many piece

indispensable to the home.
Such a book is a good thing to have and as it costs nothing it should be in every house in our community. Applications should be addressed to John M. Smyth Company, 150-168 W. Madison street, Chicago.

In Society,
"I went to two receptions last night
and lost my umbrella at the last." "It's a wonder you didn't lost it a

"That's where I got it."-Truth, You are Not "Shaken Before Taken"
With majarial disease, but with predigious
violence afterwards, if you neglect immediate measure of relief. The surest preventive
and effective form of medication is Hoster's Stomach Bitters, the potency of which
as an antidote to missmatic poison has been
demonstrated for over forty years past. The
liver when disordered and congested, the
bowels it constipated, and the kidneys if inactive, are promptly aided by it, and it is invaluable for dyspepsia, nervous debility and
rheumatism.

It takes a life to know character and o acquire experience.

Hall's Catarrh Cure. tutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Maple sugar was first made in Nev

I never used so quick a cure as Piso

Cure for Consumption.—I. B. Palmer Box 1171, Scattle, Wash., Nov. 25, 1805 Do you wish to know how to have no electric, and in half the usual toork on stand-day? Ask your grocer to a bar of noblant Electric load, and the direction will tell you how. Do sure to get no imitation. Ther are lots of thom.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Strup for Children techning: sortens the gums, requess inflammation, allays pain, cures wind collo. & cents a bottle.

When the same has fallen out, leaving the head bald, if the sculp is not shiny, there is a chance of regulning the heir by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla



Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggista BADWAY & CO., Now York.

WHITE OR VELLOW hook then pend in the pend

TRADE-MARKS. KIDDER'S PASTILLES Price Some ASTHUA.

C. N. U. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS by please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.

Marking kalang kalang

If he had bought a 5 cent piece he

would have been able to take it with him. There is no use buying more than a

5 cent piece of "Battle Ax." A 10 cent piece is most too big to carry, and the 5 cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent piece of other high grade tobaccos.

Look Out

For Imitations of Walter Baker & Co.'s Premium No. 1 Chocolate. Always ask for, and see that you get, the article made by

WALTER BAKER & Co., Ltd., Dorchester, Mass.

"Say Aye 'No' and Ye'll Ne'er Be Married." Don't Refuse All Our Advice to Use

SAPOLIO

To Detect Hog Cholera-Beekeeping for Farmers-How, When and What to Feed Fowls -- Horse Talk.

SIGNS IN BUTTER MAKING.

We were warned a very long time ago against the foolishness of believing in signs. And those people who believed in them were called a foolish and perverse generation. What was true then is so now, and we have a great deal more knowledge abroad now than people had then. The blossoming of the older, the signs so called-of the stars, the condition of the moon, are all without any influence on the cows, or the milk, or the butter, or the cheese, and the witches that once were supposed to infect the churn and prevent the butter coming were all imaginary. Food of the cows and such skillful management of the whole of the work of the dairy, 'and nothing else, are the sole and whole causes of good or bad butter or cheese; or of difficulties or ease in the making of them.-New York Times.

CRACKING OF PEARS.

There are some varieties of pear which are very subject to cracking of thus destroying the value of the fruit, The black is sometimes cut off, but what is left of the fruit lacks the fine flavor it should have if the skin had remained whole. The White Doyenne pear, known also under its old-fashioned name, Virgalieu, is most subject to this disease, and its growing has, for this reason, been discontinued in some localities. But the disease is a fungus, and spraying with Bordeaux adults it is about time to break the mixture has been found a preventive. "chicks" to that course too. If fed It should be done early. The cracking generally begins about the time the seeds are forming in the fruit. It may be caused by a deficiency of potash in the soil, making it impossible for the tree to form the fruit seeds and ripen chance to more or less supplement the its fruit. Many fungus diseases are short feed. To feed just the right probably due to this cause, and a lib- amount is more important than the special supply of potash to prevent them number of times at which it should be is better than cure. But wherever the given. fungus is present, it should be de Feed a variety—grain, green food stroyed by the Bordeaux mixture, and animal food. Feed some of each stroyed by the Bouceau area the trees then liberally supplied with every day, notish to prevent its recurrence.— Because this is accomplished whe Boston Cultivator.

TO DETECT HOG CHOLERA. Symptoms vary much according t

the severity of the attack, says an Indiana Experiment Station bulletin. Often the hog will be found dead before it is known to be alling, while in because the same variety is not main-chronic cases it may be sick for two tained, though the same care otheror three weeks. The condition of the eyes gives early indication of disease the mucous membranes become reddened, the lids gummy and glued together. The pigs appear chilly, and lie in the hot sun when they would ordinarily remain in the shade. They will hunt for litter or bedding under which they can secrete themselves. The appetite is lost and a diarrhoea is devel-

In the earliest stage constipation may be present, but diarrhoea nearly always ensues before the attack is over. The attack may or may not be attended with a cough, which may be frequent or only when the animal gets up from its bed.

In breathing the ribs seem to remain quiet, and a quick jerk is seen in the dank at each expiration. Lameness in one or more limbs, stiffness of the back. thickening and cracking of the ears, scabs on the skin, purpleness of the or patches on the body, are all attendant.

A common expression from the far-mer is that "no two die alike." In swine plague the respiratory symptoms are early developed, and more characteristic than in hog cholera. On post mortem, the intestines and lungs are found to be the points of attack.

HORSE TALK.

The farmer who is breeding good soil of the farm colts is wise. The bleycle may go, but the horse will be here forever. It way of raising a lot of good calves on seems rather absurd to think of this the farm upon which they are to be fed being the beginning of the horseless is well worth considering at this time, age, when we realize the increasing in-terest of the wealthy classes in the be strictly high class: horse. Mugnificent horse flesh shows in all parts of the country, North, South, East and West. Never before have horses brought such prices if only the right sort are offered. Who is going to supply this demand?

Every farmer who has an apprecia

tion of the horse should have at least one first class horse to sell every yearone that is good enough to bring sev eral hundred dollars in the city mar-ket. If you raise kef. If you raise a colt of the proper quality you will not wait long for a

buyer. Reports declare that there are very few yearlings in the country-almost no suckling colts. Horses are wearing out rapidly in the cities. Some one must supply the demand that is sure to come in a few years.

Don't let the weanlings get thin and weak. Increase the grain ration if often affect them still more. they are not doing as well as they ting a colt or young horse get thin. It breed. They make good heavy pays to 'fuss' with them.

Don't growl and scold at your horses. ill-tempered. I know a team that are bulls are good breeding animals. habitually vanked, scolded and kicked. and although they are well-fed, they are thin, and the expression in their enough to break your heart .eyes is enough to preak "Tim" in Farm Journal.

BEEKEEPING FOR FARMERS. My observation and experience teach me that one never succeeds with anything he does not like; consequently a man or woman who dislikes to handle hees had better let them alone. However, it seems to me it might pay the farmer who has a lot of fruit to keep a few stands of bees, even though h had to buy a new stock every spring and did not get any honey. The bene fit derived from the bees fertilizing includes politicians who foresee the raged hotly as to the claims of the lafruit blossoms would pay for the trouble. In this case box hives would be better than any others, as bees undoubtedly winter better in them, and honey is a secondary consideration.

In any event get a good stock of industrious bees. It is becoming pretty of Washington.

generally accepted that beekseping will not do to rely on as a money-mak-ing occupation unless practised in conection with some other husiness. The farmer who likes to handle bees will have an excellent side issue, which, if carefully managed, will be a satisfaction as well as a profit. To such a farmer I say get two colonies of Italian bees from some reliable breeder, put them in an'eight or ten frame dovetailed hive, get a smoker, bee vell, a book on apiculture and begin. In one respect, experienced apiarists are quite as negligent as beginners—that is, in furnishing shade for the hives. It has been conclusively shown that colonies in shade during hot weather make the most honey.-Orange Judd Permer.

HOW, WHEN AND WHAT TO FEED FOWLS.

Birds in their wild state get their food slowly and a little at a time. It s well that fowls get their food the same way. It is not a good plan to have food before them all the while: so, excepting soft food, which may be given in troughs, it is best to scatter their grain rations among straw, leaves, or in light soil and place their animal and green food ration where they can pick at them and gather what they want at leisure and with exercise The V-shaped trough made of six-inch fencing is all the utensil we consider ecessary to feed from; if of dressed lumber it can be more readily kept clean.

As to when to feed, breeders differ Some claim that adult fowls should be fed three times daily; others hold that twice a day is enough. Both classes admit that the last feed should e just before roosting time. Young chickens ought to be fed at intervals of two hours at first. The period between feedings may be lengthened till they are three months old, when three times are enough and if twice is enough for three times there is more danger of overfeeding than when fed twice, pecially if on the range; and overfeeding is really more disastrous than underfeeding, as there is usually a

the small flock is kept, and given the table scraps, accounts for so many "best egg records" being made by a small number of hers. Multiplied by hundreds, in theory the results should be increased just as many fold In most cases this does not prove true, tained, though the same care otherwise is given. There is one other answer to what shall be fed-and that s cost of rations. Feed variety at the least outlay, quality considered. Thes two elements open up a wide range for the ingenuity, thought and judgment of the feeder,-Farm, Field and Fire-

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES. There is a growing demand for pure ored stock. It is becoming a necessity to have the best.

On cultivated farms, at least where land is dear, it is much more profita ble to grow lambs for market than mutton.

A plantation of pines in such a par of the farm as will make them useful as a shade for the flock as pasture, will be invaluable.

Good grade stock that matures early nd is of superior quality pays a good price for the farm feed and a profit on the breeding and feeding.

Colonel Woods says, it is to "the cow and the sow" the American farmers must trust primarily to pull them through any and all depressions.

It does not pay to sell grain or hay off the farm when it requires almost the price in commercial fertilizers to replace the fertility of the soil. Better ed the crops to stock and enrich the

A return to the good old-fashioned

Kicking a calf on the jaw to make it et go of a tent is not conducive to th happiness of the calf or the prosperity of the owner. Abscesses on the fax are often started this way, and then the owner wonders what could have ccasioned them.

There is no use in keeping wethers then they always bring more as lambs. Kentucky and Tennessee have learned this lesson well. The climate of these states is milder, and they can grow lambs out of doors much earlier than in the East.

There are some uncertainties in deermining a horse's age by examining the teeth. The teeth undergo certain changes as years pass, but the kind of feed modify the changes somewhat and the skillful dectoring of the jocke

A heifer that is twin to a bull is should. There is no economy in let-called a free marten, and will not animals, however. A bull that is twin to a free marten is usually all right. It discourages them and makes them and both twin helfers or both twin

Horses fed in the middle of the day with broken and moistened grains will be in finer condition at night than those fed on whole grains. At noon they are in a tired condition, and the tomach is often unable to properly handle the food put into it, and they are put to work again before their ration is digested at all.

Sheep are peculiar in that they must have perfectly sweet food. Any thing sour gives them fits, literally fits of various kinds, which the shepherd should guard against. So that it is somewhat questionable if the silo can ever become usable on sheep farms But there is no possible question about roots, especially the sweet, pal-atable and nutritious sugar beet, or he succulent mangel.

Young ostriches have been hatched by artificial incubation on a farm in Maryland. This novel proceeding was under the direction of Edward Shmid,

WORK FOR EXPLORERS.

AN AREA EQUAL TO ONE FIFTH THE CLOBE'S LAND STILL UNKNOWN

ven in the Americas There are 2,000, 000 Square Miles Not Mapped Out--- Vast Unexplored Tracts in Africa and Aus-

tralia. With an unexplored area equal to one-fifth of all the known land on this globe it can scarcely be claimed, says W. H. Gilder, in The New York Journal, that the work of the explorer is finished.

Even in America-North and Souththere are two millions of square miles of which we know absolutely nothing In Australia there is an equal tract of unexplored territory. In Africa there are over six millions of square miles of unknown land to attract the adventurous traveler, and in the polar re gious there remain between nine and ten millions still unmapped.

Surrounding the southern axis of the earth, we are warranted in drawing the coast line of a vast unknown conti nent, covering the greater part of the territory lying within the Antarctic circle. Such lands as are now chartered have been sighted at a great dis tance, and the mapping is greatly in need of authentication. No one, or at least no one in modern times, passed whole year in the Antarctic, and such observations as have been made have been confined to the short summe

So little is known of this vast terri ory that speculation suggests that this unknown, and, in many places, unapproachable, land may prove to be a continent, which, with the outlying islands, covers a region of eight million square miles, an area equal to one sixth of the entire land surface of the a continent as large as North America.

Though the coast line of Australia is pretty well known, and has been since 1843, there is a great unexplored in terior that has, so far, baffled all at tempts to cross it laterally. From south to north it has been traversed, though the trip was only made at the cost of

great suffering.
Africa will soon be an open book, if exploration in the future keeps pace with what has been accomplished in the past. A great part of the work has been done by what might be called amateur explorers people who travel for amusement and to add strange and derce wild beasts to their game score. Frederick Jackson, in command of the expedition fitted out in England by A. C. Harmsworth to seek the North Pole by way of Franz Josef Land, is now at work on this polar problem: Nansen also aimed for the same poin by his own way, which was to drift there in a specially designed ship, and Robert Stein, of the United States Geological Survey, wants to establish a new route by the way of the wes coast of Ellesmere Land and Jones Sound.

For the exploration of the south polar regions, Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, who was surgeon of Peary's first and most successful expedition, is devoting himself to raising the funds necessary to fit out two vessels to proceed there, one of them to remain during the winter.

Borchgrevink, who, by jumping out of his boat and wading ashore, claimed to have earned the distinction of being the first man to set his wet feet on the south polar mainland, says that he will accompany a British vessel that is fitting out to bring a load of penguin guano from that desolate region this fall, and devote what is allowed him to a solution of the great Antarctic problem.

But what do all these people expec to find upon these unexplored lands?

To be sure, there are those who claim that the garden of Eden was located at what is now the North Pole, and say that, owing to the fact that the earth is flattened at the poles, the surface is so much nearer the eternal fires that the soil is warm and the verdure luxuriant, and that there still exist there the descendants of some of the children of Adam and Eve.

The most important work of exploration that remains at the present day, and the work that will be of the most immediate benefit, is a magnetic survey of the territory immediately surrounding the North Magnetic Pole.

This pole is situated in the vicinity of Cape Felix at the northern end of King William's Land, and near seventleth parallel or north latitude. In 1831 it was approximately located by Captain Sir James Clarke Ross. Since then it appears to have been traveling in a westerly direction, or rather, such is the theory of some magnetists, drawn from the fact that there is at present a constant westerly

variation of the magnetic needle. Other magnetists say that, as noth ng is more fixed than the poles of a magnet, the earth being a magnet, its magnetic poles cannot move. Those who agree upon there being a movement of the poles are not all agreed upon the direction and rate of motion. These are important facts that await

On the 4th of July, 1878, the writer, with Lieutenant Schwatka, stood at Cape Felix and saw eighteen miles away the snow clad hills of Cane Vic toria, where nearly half a century before Sir James Ross had established that pole. Unfortunately, their object not contemplating a visit to this point, they were without instruments with to make the observations that are so important.

But some day that work will have to be done, and as the North Magnetic pole is in America, it is fitting that the work should be done by Americans.

He Stuck Fast in the Pipe. Eghert Spencer, 6 years old and a resident of Evanston, a suburb of Chicago, is a genuine sport, and when his companions dared him to crawl through a sewer pipe he made the attempt. He stuck fast in the middle and was unable to move either way His mother's efforts to pull him out were unavailable and the pipe had to be broken with a hammer before he could escape.

On Egyptian monuments over three housand years old there are representations of persons playing at a game resembling checkers.

Curing Kleptomania by Hypnotlem Experiments made by Dr. Bertillon have proved that kleptomania is easily cured by hypnotic suggestion. Accord ing to a recent statement by the eminent French physician, the most striking characteristic of the disease in children is the automaton-like way they steal, and the fact that when questioned as to why they did it, invariably the reply is: "I don't know; I couldn't help it." It appears as if the power of will to resist the impulse was totally absent, and for this reason coercive measures are nearly always useless, the impulse returning as soon as the coercion is removed. One of Dr. Bertillon's recent patients was a youth of fifteen, belonging to an aristocratic family, who was in the habit of stealing on every possible occasion. case was a particularly difficult one. but Dr. Bertillon began by rendering the lad's arm rigid (by hypnotism) so that he was unable to take hold of the objects he wished to steal.' Subs quently the usual course of suggestion was gone through, and a complete cure was effected. Similar success had at

tended the treatment of other cases of young kleptomaniaes. The system employed is one of mental gymnastics equivalent in a way to physical exercises. One of Dr. Bertillon's most successful plans with children who stea money is thus described by himself: The child being sufficiently under the hypnotic influence I make him ap-proach a table on which is lying a piece of money. 'You see this coin?' I say You want to take it? Well, take it if you like and put it in your pocket.' He does so. Then I add: 'That is what you always do, but you shall put back the coin where you took it from, and in future you shall always do the same, if it happens that you give way to temptation you shall feel ashamed at having stolen, and you shall put back the stolen object in its place. few repetitions of this mental gymnastics, executed under the influence of hypnotic suggestion, the child cured forever of his bad habit."-Pal Mall Gazette.

Bees Resent the Shotgun Method.

John Reybeck and H. C. Moore, of Rush township, Penn., engaged in an exciting battle with bees, and were ignominiously defeated in addition to being terribly stung. Their faces and hands are swollen out of resemblance. Hundreds of bees were slain during

While Moore and Revbeck were talking several swarms of bees began hiv-ing on trees and a rail fence. Moore, the proprietor, fearing that the queen bee was preparing to fly across the fields to a clump of trees a mile dis tant, requested Reybeck to aid him in collecting the bees. Moore ran to the house, and procuring a bass drum began to beat it in order that the sound would drown the peculiar signal of the queen bee. The method was ineffective. Then he got a shotgun and fired into the closely packed insects. The bees darted at the farmers and stung them so badly that their sufferings vere intense. They were in danger of becoming blind, and, to avert this, staggered into a cornfield with thousands of bees on their persons and thousands more buzzing about their eads. Moore's lips were almost swol len shut, but he managed to tell Rey beck to dig holes in the ground for pro tection for their hands and faces Their finger nails were worn off and flesh lacerated by their efforts. Finally the holes were made, and, bein partly composed of clay, afforded great relief. For two hours the men lay al most smothered, when the bees flew away.-Philadelphia Ledger.

An Enormous Crew. In Nelson's day the stately Foudroy ant carried 700 or 800 men, but with the aid of a couple of donkey engines kept out of sight as much as possible Mr. Cobb hopes to be able to navigate her with about fifty. When she is quite finished she will sail to the principal seaports of Great Britain, and after that cross the Atlantic to be shown to our American cousins. As many of the crew as possible are old man-of-war's men who have served in wooden shins and when all is ready they will wear the uniform of Nelson's day, from the white trousers, on which they them selves sewed vertical strips of canva to make them look smart, to the stee ple-crowned bowlers of shiny tarpaulin, which they call "sky-scrapers." All who wish to see what ships looke like in the day when Nelson swept the seas should take this opportunity of visiting the Foudroyant. It was in the Foudroyant that Nelson had the satisfaction, in direct defiance of his com mander-in-chief's (Lord Keith's) or ders, of capturing the Genereux, the French ship of the line which had captured Captain Berry in his fifty-gun ship, as he was carrying home the news of the victory of the Nile. The French very magnanimously released Captain Berry on parole. And the Foudroyant is consecrated to Englishmen not only as Nelson's flag ship, for in her captain's cabin expired the gallant Si Ralph Abercromble after winning the land battle of Aboukir.

Boiling Water with a Wire. An electric boiler device, adapted to be applied to any pot or kettle, has been patented to F. W. Schindler Jenny, of Kenelbach, Austria-Hungary, This in vention comprises a ring-shaped heat-ing body of refractory insulating mater ial containing resistance wires and sur rounded by a suitable protection cas ing. A handle is attached to this rine for raising or lowering into or out of pot or kettle. The resistance wires connected to an electric circuit by suitable insulated wires passing up through the handle. If it is desired to boil a pot of potatoes, the ring is low ered into its pot by its handle and the current switched into the resistance vires in the ring. The latter immedi ately becomes not because of the heat of the same to the electric fluid. In few minutes the water in the pot will be boiling and the potatoes cooked. The ring can then be removed and washed and the coffee boiled in the same manner. The pots and kettles all rest upon the top of an ordinary wood table dur-ing the process of cooking. The sight of a pot boiling while resting on table and with only a small flexible wire extending into the same is indeed very unusual one, and would no doubt excite many modern house keepers greatly upon seeing the same

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A scientist has discovered that a per son who wears silk underwear will never be struck by lightning. This is most important and valuable ad dition to human knowledge, if true But, unfortunately it seems to have the same deficiency that mars the very valuable proverb: "You can alway eatch a bird if you put salt on its tail. - A Paris correspondent of the London "Quite recently a bull

was organized at Dijon, but matadors, torendors, bulls and trap-pings had to go as they came. No body would patronize the horrible spec tacle. The thing fell utterly through want of patronage. It may be remem bered that a similar flasco occurred in Paris not long after the exhibition of 1880. Bull fights did, indeed, disgrace that huge cosmopolitan affair, but ultimately the arena was pulled down and the fittings sold for a mere song. Parislans were disgusted with the whole concern. It is to be hoped for the honor of France that the prefects of the South will remorselessly carry out their instructions and banish this relic of barbarism from French soil."

Nearly 80,000 barrels of California flour were sent to England this year, and for the two years preceding there had been no shipment of this flour. The shipment of flour from Pacific ports in the United States to Japan, China Siberia and Australia is also increas ing in a much larger ratio. Formerly what San Francisco lost in these shipments was taken by the English ports, but the establishment of new steam ship lines for freight from Oregon and Seattle and Tacoma to Asiatic ports has kept the increasingly important flour export within the control of the United States shippers.
It is a popular idea that the Indians

of North America are fast disappearing and that in a few years they will have vanished as a race. The truth is that there are nearly 250,000 of them, exclusive of the Alaskans.

A scientific study of the fig industry

in Turkey has resulted in the discovfact that the failure of the Smyrna fig-trees in California to bear fruit is on account of the lack of cap-rification. It was found that in the fig-growing districts of the Orient there are two distinct varieties of figtrees-one the edible fig and the other the capri or wild fig. In Turkey, and in other lands along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, both varieties are indigenous, and it has been the custom of the Arab fruit-grower from time immemorial to gather annually bunches of twigs or branches from the capri, or wild fig, and hang them among, or close to, the cultivated fig-trees. Further investigation showed that the reason for this was to facilitate the progress of an insect known to entomologists as the blastophaga psenes, or fig wasp, from the wild or capri fig to the cultivated fruit. The vasp is born in the wild fig, and merging thence goes to the cultivated fig bearing pollen on its wings and legs, and thus fertilizes the cultivated fruit when young. Specimens of the capri fig were brought to this State immeliately. In 1893, when the wild figtrees bore their first fruit on American soil, experiments were made in several localities with the pollen from them on the green fruit of the now large trees that have been imported from Smyrna. As weeks advanced age to the amount of \$3,125. The he fruit that had not been fertilized shriveled and dropped from the trees,

The provisions of the new German Civil Code with regard to married women are arousing renewed indignation now that the bill is passed, and immediately before the decisive day a petition of protest to the Reichstag was numerously signed in the chief cities of the Empire. The hardship of the new law is that it reaffirms the principle of perpetual tutelage for the German wife and mother. By marringe she is deprived of control over her property and her actions and of all rights over her children. She is in a position of subjection to her husband from which English, American, Russian, Scandinavian, Austrian, Hungariby the legislatures of those countries, To put it briefly, while among 170,-000,000 of people married women possess control over their property, nd are not deprived of the rights they enjoyed when single, 60,000,000 are now declaring for a perpetuation of civilized epochs. The married state in Germany is, as German opinion has forcibly expressed it, to be made a byvord among the nations. The proposed law sets upon matrimony the seal o ervitude and minority or wardship: it degrades the life of the nation among people who have raised marriage to a place of honor and equality.

The Milwaukee Journal describes a new style of coffin, which it says has been invented for wealthy people. To all appearances it is simply a luxur-lous couch. In mechanical construction it is as nearly perfect as can be made. The sides, the ends and the corners are fitted with silver hinges to drop to a perpendicular, and virtually show the coffin turned inside out. This inside shows a couch of exquisite design and the most perfect workmanship, massive, substantial and elegant. It has a soft spring bed and adjustable pillows, and is finished usually in rich cream-colored silk, with heavy silk ball fringe to match. With the dropping of he sides the fringe falls to the floor forming the bottom of the catafalque and when the casket is closed forms a rich drapery where the lining usually is. The perfect arrangement of the

millionaire's coffin permits its use also with only the ends and one side dropped, showing then a couch with an upright back. When the proper time comes all that is necessary is to raise the coffin sides, clamp them together by a simple mechanical contrivance and place the lid on.

Recent discussion of the best means of protecting our harbors in case of war has called renewed attention to experiments on the power of great guns. The result of one of these experiments has been used as an argument in favor of placing guns at 16 inches calibre at certain points on the coast. In the case referred to a projectile weighing 1800 pounds was fired from such a gun. The target consist-

ed of a compound plate of steel and iron 20 inches thick, and a second plate of iron 8 inches thick, backed by a mass of square oak timber 20 feet thick, backed in turn by a granite wall 5 feet thick, behind which was 11 feet of solid concrete, while the rear of th target consisted of a t-foot wall of brick. The projectile, fired at close range,passed through the 28 inches of iron and steel, through the 20 feet of oak, through the 5 feet of granite, through the 11 feet of concrete, and more than half-way through the 6 feet of brick behind them all! What say the advocates of heavy guns for coast defence, would be the chance of any battle-ship in existence against

such a projectile as that?

The French people, who have for so long imposed upon a credulous Ameriean public by shipping back to them as the finest of Erench products Maine herring and southern cotton seed oil in the shape of sardines and olive oil, are now suffering from a counter im-position which is brought to light by United States Consul Germain at Zu rich. In the course of a report to the State Department on the subject of American dried fruits in Switzerland he speaks of the success that has attended the introduction in France las season of California prunes and then following out the prospects thus opened up, he says that the French receivers are arranging to have all such fruit packed in cases similar to those used in France and bearing French marks, so that the goods may be sold to the retailer as French fruit.

The pests of mosquitoes in the Fras er river valley is the same visitation which makes mining in Alaska in the short summer one continual torture In these northern latitudes the ness quitoes reach a size and ferocity that would appall even a New Jersey coast farmer, and if Alaska become the great bonanza which its admirer claim is its destiny, the man who in vents something to discourage the mos quito will have within his reach a greater fortune than the locator of the richest ledge.

Japan is having a boom. Over \$400, 000,000 of local capital has been invest ed in new enterprises within a year and there are already twenty clock, two watch and several bicycle factories while silk and cotton mills may be counted by the score. Her foreign trade is rapidly increasing and is now \$265,000,000 a year, or six times as much as 20 years ago.

People who are disposed to look on on the bright side of things are comforting themselves with the reflection that the population of the country is increasing, and that the army worms have disappeared.

FIRES IN CREAT FORESTS.

Preventive Work Accomplished by the

Fire Warden of Minnesota. The report of the chief fire warden contains many statements of interest. As part of the precautionary measures adopted, about 18,000 placards, warning against kindling fires in forests or prairie were distributed. Twenty-seven fires in forest regions, including those in brush lands and marshes, are reported. They burned over an aggregate area of 8,265 acres, and did dam weather of last year greatly reduced the losses. In the prairie region of years, while the fertilized fruit windy conditions were conducive to ripened and proved the peer of any that was ever packed and shipped riod of August to November and from Turkey. over about 73,000 acres and causing a damage of \$34,277. In the same territory in 1884 about 400,000 acres were hurned over. The local wardens controlled and extinguished many The state warden had consulted man-United States and England with reference to the best spark arrester. It is learned that no such device is wholly

efficient, as fine sparks are always likely to escape.

The warden says that the Chippewa Indians who are scattered throughout Minnesota forests are more careful about extinguishing their forest fires than white people. The greater number of fires are caused by locomoive sparks, but the careless farmer, burning over fields before ploughing, and the threshing machines are also a great source of danger. It is the pusiness of the warden to prevent as well as to extinguish fires. In the forest region of Minnesota the government still holds 6,000,000 acres of public land. These are visited by home-seekers, timber "cruisers" and hunters. The warden remarks that "when peo ole become educated as to the true conomic values of forests, and to a comprehension of the danger and dam age from forest fires, every man and boy who frequents the woods will be voluntary watchman to guard

against such fires."

About 12,000 workmen are ployed in the logging industry of Min-nesota. It is estimated that the total mount of white pine standing is 14. 24,000,000 feet, and of red or Norway pine, 3,412,475,000 feet. In twenty-three counties there are 10,889,000 acres of natural forest and in the state there are 11.800,000 acres of natural forest, not including mere brush or swamp land. The annual cut of pine for each of the past three years is estimated at 1,500,000 feet. The consumption of mercantile hard wood lumber in Minnesota is 100,000,000 feet annually,-Indianap-

Wood-Pulp Dresses Worn

Only a few months ago we first heard of silk being made from wood pulp. But already wood-pulp silk is a fash But already wood-pulp she is a lash-ionable fabric, and dresses made of it are among this season's novelties in Paris. There is a large factory estab-lished for its production at Bessamen, France. Another will soon be started at Lancashire, England, in which coun ry this artificial silk made from wood pulp has come quite in vogue. Its price is much cheaper than the real silk. It can be used for every purpose that real silk is and others and so near like the original it is that t takes a skilled hand to distinguish

A cow wandered into the town hall of Kingman, Ariz., where the county records are kept, and she ate some of them and tattered the rest.

THE JOKERS' BUDGET.

JESTS AND YARNS OF THE FUNNY MEN OF THE PRESS.

Inmistakable Devotion-With the Sum mer Girl-His Exact Condition -- The Way She Took it--Lucky to be Allowed

UNMISTAKABLE DEVOTION.

"Do you love me?"
"Haven't I told you your bloomers are

WITH THE SUMMER GIRLS. Edith-I know it is said to be so, but here are lots of men -

Meg-For goodness sake! where? A LONG RIDE.

Miss Leftover.—Yes, I am very fond of the wheel.—I have ridden a half-century. Mr. Gettitrong.—Really?—I didn't know-they had been invented that long.

A FUTILE SEARCH.

"Bacherly, why don't you find some good women and form a matrimonial alliance?" "What I want in that line is a pariner, and I've been seeking in vain for the last ten years."

HIS ONLY WISH.

Young Gushington—Mr. Grimmer, I ove your daughter devotedly, madly! cannot live without her! I. Old Grimmer-Oh, all right. All I ask of you is not to stay and die in the

WHY SHE TOOK IT. "My dear," said Mr. Darley, "did you take any money out of my waistcoat pocket?"

'I did," replied she, defiantly. "Why did you?"
"Because that is one of married

omen's vested rights." AS AMENDED.

"People who live in glass houses," began Mrs. Tibbetts.

"People who live in glass houses," interrupted Mr. Tibbetts, in a man's dogmatic way, "should pull down the blinds."

HIS EXACT CONDITION.

Tourist (in Oklahoma)-I understand that Polecat Pete barely escaped from the he had about half a cost of tar an' feathers

ANOTHER SIMILARITY. He-As near as I can get at it, the eneral idea of heaven seems to be a place

on when he got away.

where it is always summer.
She Yes, and the proportion of men to women will be about as it is at most of the summer resorts. Am I right? NEW TO THEM. "There is a joke in your paper this week that I heard at a variety show two seasons ago," said the disagreeable man. "What if there is?" said the publisher of the religious weekly. "Our subscribers never go to variety shows."

THE WAY SHE TOOK IT.

Mrs. Lovey (proudly)—Yes, Mr. Lovey ad I have been married for twenty-five and I have be years. And we have yet to make up our first real quarrel.

Miss Pert—Isn't that rather a long time

to sulk? LUCKY TO BE ALLOWED THAT

"Pa," said little Johnny, "what's a atrimonial bureau?" "Ob," replied pa, "I guess it must be e in which the husband is allowed to put things only in one corner of the top

THE BIOYCLE'S RETORT.

"You may talk about your superiority all you please," said the horse to the bicycle, "but you can't go unless somebody rides you."
"True!" retorted the machine; you never got the girls to wearing bloomers, nor did you originate the New Woman. I did all that?"

ONE ON JENNIE. Famile-"Where is your wheel?" Jennie-'I loaned it to Dudely Cane-

sucser."
Fannie—"Oh, yes: Dudely did write
me to go out with him this afternoon for
a spur, I musn't keep him waiting." HIS LOCATION.

Able Editor (Hawville Clarion)—Did the jury find the prisoner guilty or not guilty?

Texas Ike-Neither. "How was that—a hung jury?"
"Nope, a hung prisoner. When they got through deliberatin they found him hangin by the neck from the windmill back of the jail. We'd got tired waitin for 'em to git to a focus.'

FARES WOULDN'T DO. Caller: Say, want a petrified man? Museum Manager: Indeed I do, right

Well. I can do the petrified man act so no one will ever guess it."

"You won't do. I don't want any fake. I want a genuine, living, petrified man not an imitation."

"Nobody'll know the difference."

"I don't want him for exhibition, I want him for cashier." A GOOD REASON.

Little Johnnie Chaffle has the babit of waking up every night and demanding something to eat. At last his mother said to him: "Look here, Johnnie, I never want you

o eat anything in the night."
"Well, I don't think I'd care much to eat anything either in the night if I kept my teeth in a mug of water."

GETTING RID OF THE GAS. Torker Long (a bore)—I tell you, fellows, that tooth was a terror! The dentist says to me, he says: "Now, Mr. Long, you've got lots of nerve, and can stand pain as well as the next one, but you'll have to inhale gas for this tooth!" And I took the gas! Yes, sir. after considerable that the the said of the I took the gas! able thought, I decided to take the gas,

An Auditor—Yes, old man, and now you're getting rid of it, aren't you?

Fine Digestion of Owls.

A Southern California baby burrowing owl, five weeks old, eats half its weight of raw beef at a single meal, and does not suffer in the slightest degree from dyspepsia. It takes three square meals of this size daily, and even then appears to be hungry at bedtime. An observing physician believes that valuable digestive aids for the human stomach can be extracted from these owls of large appetite, which will be more efficacious possibly than are the pepsin preparations now, secured from the internals of pigs. Should this belief be confirmed the market for California owls ought to be considerable, and the demand for the birds might warrant the establishment of owl